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# THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



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ONE PENNY.



THE EARL OF CARDIGAN, K.C.B. AT THE BRIGHTON VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

## Notes of the Week.

**PEACE PROBABILITIES IN AMERICA.**—To sum up the probabilities of the question in a single sentence:—The complete subjugation and prostration of the Confederates appears to offer the only prospect of an early termination of the war; and such complete collapse on their part could only be the result of very unskilful and impolitic generalship, or of very defective powers of resolution and endurance; and as yet we have seen no symptoms of either of these shortcomings. There is little likelihood that the Federalists, in mid career of victory, will offer any terms of compromise which the South would dream of accepting, nor, with such singular institutions and such fearfully complicated and momentous points at issue, is it clear how negotiation, even if both sides, or many on both sides yearn for it, could practically be set on foot.

**MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.**—A table presented to Parliament shows that during the year 1861 there were in England 163,745 marriages, 695,624 births, and 435,293 deaths. There were born 355,751 males and 339,873 females; and there died 222,516 males 212,777 females. The greatest number of marriages took place in the December quarter, the greatest number of births in the June quarter, and greatest number of deaths in the March quarter.

**ARRIVAL OF LORD CANNING.**—The ex-Governor-General of India arrived at Dover on Saturday afternoon, accompanied by Lord and Lady Sydney, Lord Harris (who had been waiting at Marseilles to receive Lord Canning), Sir Charles and Lady Mary, and Miss Wood, Mr. Serjeant Alexander, &c. Lord Canning and party proceeded to London at four o'clock.

**THE VACANT GARTERS.**—The Queen has intimated her Royal pleasure to bestow the vacant garters upon Lord Canning, the Duke of Somerset, Lord Russell, Lord Shaftesbury, and Lord Fitzwilliam.

**REASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.**—The House of Commons re-assembled on Monday, after the Easter holidays.—On the motion of Mr. Brand a new writ was ordered to issue for the borough of Lambeth, in the room of Mr. Roupell.—A new writ was also ordered to issue for the borough of Oldham, in the room of Mr. W. J. Fox.—Sir De Laey Evans intimated his intention, on the 9th of May, to move a resolution having for its object the abolition of the system of purchasing commissions in the army.—Sir S. Northcote gave notice of his intention, to move as an amendment to the subject of the income-tax, to move as an amendment to the previous question.—On the order of the day for going into committee of supply, General Peel asked the Secretary of State for War if any decision had been arrived at in regard to the "reserved fund."—Sir G. C. Lewis said an account would be shortly laid before the house showing how the fund in question was appropriated, similar to the accounts presented in the last session.—Colonel Sykes having called attention to the case of officers of the local armies of India, and to the liability of their removal against their consent from the regiments to which they belonged, Sir C. Wood said that in the Indian army, as in the English army, every officer was bound to serve where the superior officers thought their services could be best employed. Compensation would not be given to those officers who ceased to perform those duties for which allowances were made. Promotion would go on precisely upon the same footing as in the English army.—The house then went into committee of supply.—Amongst the votes proposed was £5,000, for Highland roads and bridges, which, on a division, was rejected, and the Government defeated by a majority of 48 to 21.

**THE POPE AND RUSSIA.**—The negotiations between Rome and Russia for the reception by the latter of a Papal nuncio have failed. The Emperor prudently insisted that the nuncio should maintain his relations with the Russian clergy through the Minister of Public Worship. This condition displeased the Pope, and his Holiness has determined not to send a nuncio to St. Petersburg.

**THE TREATY BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND FRANCE.**—The Hanoverian Government has declined to accede to the commercial treaty between Prussia and France till Bavaria and Wurtemberg shall have returned an answer. The chief reason assigned is that Hanover would, under no circumstances, adopt any act which might endanger the existence of the Zollverein.

**TERRIBLE DISCOVERY.**—The *Gazette de France* has received a letter from Rome, which gravely makes the following absurd announcement:—"Among the multitude of foreigners who are now at Rome is a regularly-organised regiment of Garibaldians. Victor Emmanuel, on his way to Naples, is to mysteriously enter Rome, slip disguised into the Church of St. Peter during the service of Holy Thursday, and, at a given moment, reveal himself; the Garibaldian regiment, scattered about in strategical disorder, would then proclaim him; poniards would be raised, and the King of Italy carried to the Capitol. It would only be a repetition of what had taken place at Florence and at Naples. Revolution does not heroically dash forward to break open doors until after its agents have stealthily removed the bolts."

**GETTING RID OF BAD STOCK.**—Some Prussian naval officers have, during the week, been in communication with the Admiralty, with a view of purchasing a certain number of our sailing men-of-war. There will be no difficulty on the subject, as we have a large fleet from which they will be able to pick and choose.

**THE RUSSIAN LOAN.**—The new loan is to be for £15,000,000; but as £5,000,000 have been "placed," the amount for which the public are invited to subscribe is £10,000,000, in a five per cent. stock at ninety-four, with allowances that will reduce the price to ninety.

**DR. BEHNARD.**—Dr. Bernhard, the *proseur* concerned in the Orsini plot, having displayed an aberration of mind, has been consigned to Wandsworth Lunatic Asylum. Mr. Alsop, a French gentleman, and Mr. Detmole, to whose children the doctor has recently acted as French tutor, applied, it appears, to have the doctor consigned to their care, but the request was not acceded to.

**THE EXHIBITION.**—A proposal has been made that on Mondays the charge for admission to the International Exhibition should be sixpence. The sale of season tickets is vastly in excess of that of 1851.

**THE AMERICAN MINISTER.**—His Excellency Mr. Adams, the United States Minister, has taken, for a term of years, the house lately occupied by Mr. Russell Sturgis, in Upper Portland-place, whither the office of the Legation has been transferred.

**RESPONSIBILITY OF NAVAL CAPTAINS.**—It may be remembered that the line-of-battle ship *Conqueror*, under the command of Captain Sotheby, C.B., was lost on a reef at Rum Cay, in the West Indies, and that at the court-martial which followed, the Court acquitted the captain, but reprimanded the master for not having made due allowance for the currents. The Lords of the Admiralty have since published a minute, emphatically repudiating the defence of Captain Sotheby, apparently acquiesced in by the Court, that a captain of a ship is not expected to test for himself the accuracy of the ship's reckoning, but to leave all that work to the master. To prevent all future doubt on the point, their lordships have altered the Admiralty instructions, so as to make it quite clear that "the captain is responsible for the safe conducting and steering of the ship."

**THE REPRESENTATION OF LAMBETH.**—The contest for the representation of this borough may now be said to have begun in earnest. There are, however, at present, only two candidates in the field.—Mr. F. Doulton, a manufacturer in the borough, and Mr. W. Campbell Sleigh, the barrister, Mr. Montagu Chambers having taken no further steps since the publication of an address to the electors in the early part of last week. Both the candidates profess Liberal principles, but Mr. Doulton has extensive local influence, and the almost united support of the Lambeth vestry.

## Foreign News.

## FRANCE

An announcement has been posted at the Bourse that the Russian Government is about to contract a five per cent. loan of fifteen millions sterling at 94. The intelligence has been favourably received.

The Japanese continued to visit the principal objects of interest here. They expressed the most supreme contempt for everything which seemed to them a useless work of art. Their aesthetic notions differ as widely from ours as black from white, or night from day. In these regions the beau ideal is what we all strive to attain; and painters, sculptors, and poets, since the period of the Renaissance, have laboured to attain it without fully doing so. The "ugly real" is the beau ideal of the Japanese. They wonder at the departures from it in the Louvre, Luxembourg, and Gobelins being suffered by the French Government. The Chinese collection in the first pleased them greatly, particularly some ugly idols and dragons that are in it. They were also surprised that in a nation so reputed for its greatness as the French empire, art does not assume a more practical form, even were it to search the beautiful when doing so. One of them remarked to the *Directeur des Beaux Arts* that in Japan the commonest vase or cheapest table is a marvel of ingenious workmanship, and that in France there is nothing of the kind, all the artistic skill and genius of the nation being expended on statues and pictures that could hardly be called useful pieces of furniture.

## ITALY.

A royal decree approves of the organisation of the rifle corps of Genoa under the command of Generals Garibaldi and Menotti. The time of service for recruits is fixed at one year.

The King Victor Emmanuel arrived at Gaeta, on April 28th, and was enthusiastically cheered by the populace. His Majesty was to arrive in Naples the same evening. The city of Naples was decorated with flags.

Numerous Hungarian deserters were arriving at Milan from Venetia. Garibaldi has completely recovered from his indisposition. General Turr was about to leave for the London Exhibition.

Victor Emmanuel was received at Genoa with still more warmth than on previous occasions. The popular feeling that prompted these warm receptions at Genoa, Leghorn, and Florence, is increased by the sympathy manifested by the Governments of England and France for the King of Italy, now that he is going into the Southern provinces, which the Bourbons and the Pope are keeping in turmoil, and long in vain to raise in rebellion.

## PRUSSIA.

The primary elections have taken place throughout Prussia. The Government has pursued its reactionary policy to the last. For example, the *Gazette de l'Étoile* announces that the ministry have ordered a prosecution to be commenced against the judges of the district of Interbunow, who signed the protest against the ministerial orders relative to their votes at the elections. In a circular which the Minister of the Interior has just addressed to the provincial authorities, we read:—"The ministry, perfectly united, will not allow themselves to be drawn aside by the passions of party; they will preserve the position in which they have been placed by the royal confidence, and will maintain the views which they have expressed not only in the general circulars, but also in those which relate to the participation of functionaries in electoral agitation." It continues to be the all but universal opinion in Germany that the new Chamber of Representatives will be almost identical in its constitution with the last.

## AMERICA.

The following is General Beauregard's official report of the second day's battle at Pittsburg Landing, dated Corinth, Tuesday, April 8:—

"To the Secretary of War, Richmond.—We have gained a great and glorious victory. Eight or ten thousand prisoners, and thirty-pieces of cannon. Buell reinforced Grant, and we retired to our entrenchments at Corinth, which we can hold. Loss heavy on both sides.—BEAUREGARD."

The Federal War Department has published the following semi-official despatch, dated Washington, April 14:—"In reference to Beauregard's despatch, given above, inquiries have been made at the War Department, and we are authorised to say that the reports from Pittsburg Landing already given to the public contradict the report in the Norfolk papers. All reports received at the War Department confirm the statements that the enemy were routed and pursued as far as the previous orders of General Grant, would permit, and the enemy are now shut up in Corinth."

A special despatch to the *Chicago Journal*, from Cairo, on the same subject, says that Beauregard called a council of war of all the best rebel generals before the battle of Pittsburg. The following policy was fixed on:—If they were victorious they would follow and drive the Federals as far north as possible; if beaten, they would withdraw their forces and make a desperate stand in the Gulf States.

General Van Dorn did not reach Corinth until the fight was over. It is now believed by persons lately arrived from Pittsburg that the rebel force in the action was 65,000 men. From similar sources it is stated that the wounded are well provided for in transports and barracks.

Captain Bartlett, of the *January*, reports that the *Minnehaha* loaded with wounded has gone up the Ohio. The City of Memphis landed 1,000 wounded at Mound City.

The whole rebel army in action was 125 regiments, or 75,000 men. These facts were obtained from a brigade quartermaster named Wintermuth, who was taken prisoner. The total Federals killed and wounded is now estimated at 8,000.

The following despatch has been received by the Secretary of War, dated Nashville, Tenn., April 14:—"On Saturday morning two expeditions were started from Huntsville in the cars. One under Colonel Sill, of the 33rd Ohio, went east to Stevenson, the junction of the Chattanooga with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which point they seized, 5,000 of the enemy retreating without firing a shot. Colonel Sill captured five locomotives and a large amount of rolling stock. The other expedition, under Colonel Turchin, of the 19th Illinois, went west, and arrived in Decatur in time to save the railroad bridge, which was in flames. General Mitchell now holds 100 miles of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad."

The following despatch has also been received by the Secretary of War, dated Headquarters 3rd Division, Huntsville, April 11:—"After a forced march of incredible difficulty, leaving Fayetteville yesterday, at twelve noon, my advance guard entered Huntsville this morning at six o'clock. The city was completely taken by surprise, no one having considered the march practicable in the time. We have captured about 200 prisoners, 15 locomotives, a large amount of passenger and box platform cars, the telegraph apparatus and office, and two Southern mails. We have at last succeeded in cutting the great artery of railway communication between the Southern States."

The *Gazette's* Pittsburg correspondent says the substance of the battle is—On Sunday we were pushed from disaster to disaster, till we lost every division camp we had, and were driven within half a mile of the landing, when the approach of night, the timely aid of the gunboats, the tremendous efforts of our artillerists, and Buell's approach saved us. On Monday, after nine hours' hard fighting, we simply regained what we had

lost on Sunday. Not a division advanced half a mile beyond our old camp, except General Lew Wallace's. The lowest estimates place our loss at 3,300 killed and wounded, and 3,000 to 4,000 taken prisoners. The rebel loss in killed and wounded is probably heavier. The rebels in their retreat left acres covered with their dead, whom they carried to their rear, and destroyed the heavy supplies they had brought up.

The movements of the *Merrimac* are much commented on, and have caused a considerable feeling of irritation, and some humiliation. Beyond the capture of the three transports, the demonstration of the Confederate fleet has been a mere reconnaissance. They had, however, decidedly the best of the affair. The capture of the three prizes was a bold affair, and the hurrah with which their arrival at Norfolk was greeted can be well imagined. Whether they might not be made to suffer for their temerity, is a point upon which many conflicting opinions exist. The position of the captured gunboat was close into the beach, about half way between Hampton and Newport News, and from four to five miles distant from the position of the *Merrimac*. A light draught gunboat or two sent up in time might have saved them. The *Nangateck* started but a little too late to be of service.

The *Louisville Journal* has the following concerning the state of feeling at Nashville:—"A gentleman from Nashville informs us that notwithstanding the exceeding moderation and kindness exhibited there by the Federal authorities, the violence of some of the rebel women goes beyond all bounds. They seem less like women than she-devils, or we may as well say he-devils, for they unsex themselves. They wear unconcealed pistols and dirks in the streets, and not unfrequently they sit or stand at the windows of their houses and spit upon the officers as they pass along."

The *Savannah Republican* announces with regret the surrender of Fort Pulaski, on the 11th ult., after a gallant defence against guns mostly superior. Corporal Law, of the Pulaski Guards, who did not leave for Thunderbolt until after the flag was hauled down, brings the intelligence of this event. The surrender was unconditional. Seven large breaches were made in the south wall by the Federal battery of eight Parrott guns at King's Landing—all the barbette guns at that side were dismounted, and also three of the casemate guns, leaving but one gun bearing upon that point. The balls entered the magazine, and a clear breach was made in it. Colonel Olmstead, who was in command, telegraphed the previous evening that no human being could stand upon the ramparts for a single moment, and that over 1,000 large shells had exploded within the fort. The *Republican* gives no particulars as to the number of men and officers in the fort at the time of surrender. It says, however, that none of its defenders were killed, and but four wounded.

General Halleck has assumed the command of the army in Tennessee. The Confederate headquarters are at Corinth. There is a space of only two miles between the two armies at Corinth, and another battle is considered imminent.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* says, that the Committee on Foreign Relations to which had been referred the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, for the suppression of the slave trade, reported it back without amendment, and with the favourable endorsement of the committee. It is the opinion that the treaty will receive the prompt sanction of the full Senate, and be forthwith forwarded to England, to be ratified by the British Government.

General Grant, in his official report of the battle at Pittsburg Landing, after describing the first day's fighting, says:—"During the night all was quiet, and feeling that a great moral advantage would be gained by being the attacking party, an advance was ordered as soon as the day dawned. The result was the gradual repulse of the enemy at all points of the line, from nine o'clock until probably five o'clock in the afternoon, when it became evident that the enemy was retreating. My force was too much fatigued, from two days' hard fighting and exposure in the open air to a drenching rain during the intervening night, to pursue immediately. General Sherman, however, followed the enemy, finding that the main part of their army had retreated in good order."

The report is considered unsatisfactory by the *New York press*. The *New York World* contains the following remarks:—"Considering that Gen. Grant's report was written two days after the battle, it is singularly brief and meagre. Gen. Grant must have an extraordinary notion of the claims of Government and of the expectations of the people if he supposes that either can be satisfied by any such summary disposal of the longest and most terrible conflict that had ever occurred on the American continent. It is known from other sources that a large number of prisoners were taken by the enemy on the first day, but it would be a satisfaction to be informed on some good authority whether Beauregard falsifies or not when he claims from 8,000 to 10,000. So, too, in regard to the number of cannon captured. Beauregard asserts that thirty-eight pieces remained in his possession. General Grant admits that the loss of artillery was great, but phrases it so that he leaves it in doubt whether the enemy held possession of any or not. We are not even told the number of troops he had in action, nor is the slightest estimate attempted of the amount of the force assailing him."

Mr. Cameron, Minister to Russia, has been arrested in Philadelphia, on a warrant issued by the sheriff's officers, on a complaint of Mr. Pierce Butler, for alleged illegal arrest. Mr. Wall, of Burlington, and friends, are in Philadelphia, waiting to punish Mr. Cameron for causing the arrest of Mr. Wall last autumn. The arrest of Mr. Cameron causes considerable discussion. The *New York Herald* thinks Congress should pass an act to prevent arrests similar to that of Mr. Cameron.

The *Tribune* states it is rumoured that the Federal Secretary of War has resigned.

## ROME.

About 200 bishops will be present at the Episcopal Congress which is about to commence its sittings at Rome; and others, who are unable to come in person, will send some authorised representatives. Two of the chief subjects of discussion will be, first, the financial question and the means for making St. Peter's pence yield the largest amount; and secondly, the steps to be taken in the case of a vacancy in the Pontifical throne.

The Emperor of Russia having demanded that the nuncio whom the Pope was to send to St. Petersburg should maintain his relations with the clergy in Russia only through the Minister of Public Worship, the Pope has determined not to despatch the nuncio to St. Petersburg.

## SYRIA.

The Paris papers publish the following message dated Beyrout, April 25, via Alexandria:—"His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is expected in this city from Damascus. The Druses are opposing by force the payment of extraordinary contributions which have been levied. General discontent prevails."

## THE HERZEGOVINA.

Dervisch Pacha has determined to defend himself in Albania. The Bashi Bazouks have deserted Hassem Pacha. The Montenegrins have taken Ljeskopoglie, and are cannonading Zalbjak. A skirmish has taken place at Zalbzi. Luca Vucelovitch is concentrating his forces at Stolzi.

## SPAIN.

The *Epoca* contains an article supporting the candidature of the Archduke Maximilian for the throne of Mexico. The other Spanish journals uphold the principle that Mexico should be free to elect her own Government.

## Home News.

## Provincial News.

**SCOTTISH MEMORIAL TO THE PRINCE CONSORT.**—Her Majesty has signified, through General Grey, that so far as she is concerned, the matter, or as it depends on her, Edinburgh ought to be the site of the Scottish National Memorial to his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

**CATTLE DRIVING THROUGH THE METROPOLITAN STREETS.**—On Monday a new series of regulations as to driving cattle to and from the Metropolitan Cattle Market, at Copenhagen-fields came into operation, and by which new routes many of the cattle on their way from the railway station to the market, and vice versa, will be kept altogether away from the public thoroughfares. The rules have been framed by Sir Richard Mayne, commissioner of police for the metropolitan districts, and are issued under the signature and by the authority of Sir George Grey, Bart., the Home Secretary, in accordance with the provisions of the "Metropolitan Markets Act, 1857."

**PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.**—The return of public income and expenditure for the year ending March 31, just issued, shows the total revenue was £69,604,478 19s. 11d.; the total ordinary expenditure was £71,116,185 3s. 5d.; thus the excess of ordinary expenditure over income in the year was £1,442,006 3s. 6d. There was also an expenditure of £970,000 for fortifications, the cost of which is provided for by money raised under a special act. The balance in the Exchequer on the 31st of March, including £150,000 of the money raised for fortifications, amounted to £5,288,675 13s. 6d.

**THE DISTRESSED OPERATIVES IN LANCASHIRE.**—The Lord Mayor stated on Monday from the bench at the Mansion House, that it gave him great pleasure to announce that he had received a host of letters from benevolent individuals, enclosing considerable sums in aid of the distressed operatives in Lancashire, and he observed that the charitable feeling of the public had evidently been aroused, and that there was very little doubt that such a sum would be raised as would tend to materially relieve the distress that unhappily at present existed in the manufacturing districts.

**FIRE AT THE STANDARD THEATRE.**—On Saturday night, about half-past eight o'clock, when the third act of Shakespeare's "Tempest" was being played at the Standard Theatre, a cry was suddenly raised that the building was on fire. Such an announcement among a crowded audience of course caused great excitement, and every person in the theatre immediately rose from their seats and rushed to the doors. The majority of them had managed to get out when the fire, which was confined to the back part of the pit, and had been caused by a lamp, was fortunately extinguished. The majority of the audience resumed their seats, and shortly after the performance was resumed.

**OMNIBUS TRAFFIC DURING THE EXHIBITION SEASON.**—During the last few days omnibus proprietors have displayed a laudable anxiety to provide for the extraordinary amount of traffic which will necessarily set for some months steadily towards South Kensington. A new line of omnibuses, with three horses abreast, and of light and convenient construction, have started from the Elephant and Castle, Borough, to run to the Exhibition, by Waterloo-bridge and Charing-cross, at a sixpenny fare; and another new line of "Havelocks" has been put on at King's-cross, which runs to the Exhibition at threepence; and other new lines are about to be started. The new road from Baywater across Hyde-park to the Queen's-gate, opposite the Prince Albert-road, was opened to public traffic on Thursday, and will not only relieve the pressure of traffic through Park-lane, but will also give a much nearer route from the Paddington Railway Station to the Exhibition.

**HORRIBLE DEATH OF A BOY.**—On Monday morning an inquiry was held at the Rose and Crown inn, Bromley, touching the death of Charles Lelan, aged seven years, the son of respectable parents residing at No. 9, Orchard-terrace, Bow, who was killed the previous Thursday under the following shocking circumstances:—Mr. J. Barnes said, that on the day in question he saw a heavy truck used for conveying blocks of stone proceeding along the road, and he observed something being dragged along, and in a manner mangled, under the broad tire of the front wheel on the off side. Upon going nearer he was terrified to see that it was a little boy, and before he could call out to the driver, who was at his horse's head, to pull up, the unfortunate child slipped from under the wheel and the hind wheel passed over his neck—crushing it flat. He was taken up of course perfectly dead, and the body presented a sickening spectacle. It appeared that the poor little fellow had, unknown to the carman, got upon the shaft for the enjoyment of a ride, and no doubt in attempting to alight, or coming near his parents' house, had slipped under the wheel, and thus met his fearful death. The weight of the truck was stated to be four tons. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

**BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.**—On Monday night the Lord Mayor gave a state dinner at the Mansion House in honour of the opening of the International Exhibition. The guests included his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief and the other noblemen appointed to represent her Majesty at the opening of the Exhibition, the commissioners for the erection and management of the Exhibition, the foreign ambassadors, and the principal foreign commissioners, as well as the commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. The dinner was one of the most brilliant of the season, and the speeches were altogether of an interesting character.

**MADAME JENNY LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT** announces three performances of Oratorios at Exeter-hall, to take place on Wednesday, May 14, Wednesday, May 28, and Wednesday, June 4; the proceeds of which are to be devoted exclusively to charitable purposes. The first performances will consist of Handel's "Messiah," to be given in aid of the funds of the Hyde-street, and other institutions for the relief of needlewomen. Haydn's "Creation" will next be given in support of the Brompton Consumption Hospital, and the third performance will be for the benefit of the funds of the Royal Society of Musicians and the Royal Society of Female Musicians. The musical arrangements on a large and perfect scale, will be under the direction of Mr. Otto Goldschmidt. Mr. Sims Reeves, Miss Palmer, Signor Belletti, and Mr. W. H. Weiss are engaged to take part in these performances, which cannot fail to prove eminently attractive, and to add considerably to the funds of the several most praiseworthy institutions in whose behalf they are organised.

**THE GREAT FIRE AT JAMAICA.**—The papers brought by the West India mail confirm the report of the fire at Jamaica. It occurred on March 29, and laid a large portion of the business part of Kingston in ashes, and destroyed an immense amount of merchandise of all descriptions. The loss is estimated at £200,000. The catastrophe is sad enough in itself, but it becomes more melancholy and very alarming if it was the work of incendiaries. Such, unfortunately, it appears to have been; for we are told that attempts to fire the city on three different occasions have since been discovered.

A LETTER from Madagascar says:—"The King received the mission most cordially. He asked many questions about her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family, and I was interested, but by no means surprised, to find that Viscount Palmerston was frequently inquired after. In our dealings with the principal Hovah officers they manifested a great degree of shrewdness and acuteness. Of course there were many instances of the contrary. For instance, we strongly pointed out to the King and his principal ministers that in order to insure commercial prosperity to the country the first thing to be done was to construct roads. The answer was—'The merchants must do that'; and it was some time before it was proved to their satisfaction that the roads must be made before European merchants would settle in Madagascar."

**THE LADY GODIVA PROCESSION.**—The Lord Lieutenant of the county (Lord Leigh) has contributed £5 towards the fund for reviving the Godiva procession at Coventry this year. The subscriptions now raised amount to about £200. There is no doubt, whatever, says the *Birmingham Post*, that the procession committee will now carry out their object.

**STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.**—The *Manchester Examiner* of Saturday gives statistics of 1,678 mills and factories, usually employing about 350,000 operatives. Analyses of the returns of these 1,678 mills give the following result:—497 mills are working full time, giving full employment to 92,000 operatives; 903 are working short time, varying from two to five days a week, and employing about 200,000 hands; and 278 mills, usually employing 58,000 hands, are entirely stopped. Bolton and Manchester present a more favourable result than any other district, the proportion of the operatives working full time in both places, being much greater than in any other locality. The chief cause of this is the action of the French treaty—the warps required for mixed fabrics of Yorkshire, the exports of which to France have been so large since the treaty came into operation, are chiefly spun in Bolton, and to some extent in Manchester. In those districts where Surat cotton is used the returns of the state of employment are slightly more favourable than they were three months ago, but in Preston, Blackburn, Wigan, and neighbourhood, where American cotton is principally used, the diminution of working hours has been more rapid, and the number of mills entirely closed greater than where Surat is used. The *Examiner* of Saturday thinks average employment throughout the manufacturing districts, three or four months hence, will not be more than two days a week.

**THE MURDER NEAR REDDITCH.**—The inquest on the body of the unfortunate young woman Sarah Kirby, who was shot on Wednesday week by her fellow-servant George Gardiner, was held at Outhill Farm, about four miles from the town yesterday week. The inquiry occupied a considerable time, but the evidence entirely corroborated the facts already reported. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against George Gardiner.

**ANOTHER MURDER IN IRELAND.**—On Friday week a murder was committed by Philip Michael Foley, Killorlin, who shot his first cousin, Philip James Foley, of Killarney, whilst the latter was looking after his fishing weir, situated near Caragh. It appears deceased was joined with his cousin in a fishery, and, owing to some dispute arising in their dealings, the murder was committed. He died a few minutes after receiving the wound, the gunshot penetrating the heart. As soon as a report of the deed was circulated the accused fled, and the police are busily engaged in endeavouring to bring him into the hands of justice.

**THE MURDER OF A GAMEKEEPER AT EAST PECKHAM.**—On Saturday last, two men, Robert Eversfield, a labourer, living at East Malling, and James Luck, a brickmaker, also living at East Malling, but better known by the name of Barr, were charged with being concerned in the murder of James Gray, gamekeeper to Major Cook, proprietor of the Roydon Hall Estate, on the 21st Jan. last. It will be remembered that several men were apprehended on suspicion at the time the outrage was committed, but discharged by the magistrates. The examination of the witnesses in the present case occupied the court nearly six hours. One of the witnesses, name Wood, positively swore to the prisoner Eversfield as being one of the poachers. It was also shown in evidence that one of the guns left behind by the poachers had been in the possession of Eversfield. It was further stated by police-constable Marsh that while he was conveying Eversfield to the lock-up, prisoner said to him, "I can see I am fixed now. I shall make myself comfortable, and put up with the punishment." With regard to Luck, the under-keeper Sexton positively swore to him as being the man who fired the fatal shot, and it was also proved that a naval cap with a square patch on the crown, and which was picked up at the spot where the affray took place, belonged to him, and several witnesses spoke to having seen him wear it just previously to the night on which the murder was committed. Both prisoners were committed for trial at the next assizes for the county.

**THE HULL MEMORIAL TO THE PRINCE CONSORT.**—Hull has determined to erect a memorial to the late Prince Consort. It is to consist of a statue, and will be placed in the Pearson-park, a public recreation ground presented to the inhabitants by the mayor of the borough, Z. C. Pearson, Esq. In the same park it is also intended to erect a statue of her Majesty.

**THE EXTENSIVE JEWELLERY ROBBERY AT WORCESTER.**—From information, connected with the burglary on the premises of Messrs. J. and H. Walters, pawnbrokers and silversmiths, Worcester, it appears that four persons are now in custody—Samuel Munn and Candia Munn, man and wife; and their son Eli Munn, and daughter-in-law, Mary Ann Munn. They all reside in St. Clement's-street, and near their house is a bakery in the occupation of Samuel Munn, and in this bakelhouse the great bulk of the missing property was discovered on Saturday morning last. Three Worcester police-officers, went to Munn's house, but only found Samuel Munn at home. After searching the house the father was told to fetch the key of the bakery, upon which he turned pale, and at first, affirmed he could not find it. When he was pressed, however, he opened the door, and the officers entered. At the top of the oven, one of the policemen found a canvass bag, which, on examination, was found to contain eighteen gold watches, twenty-five silver watches, a silver Albert guard, thirty-five studs, four gentlemen's breastpins, four brooches, twenty-seven silver guards, 137 gold rings, ten pencil cases, fourteen wedding rings, twelve guard chains, two snuff-boxes, a pepper-box, a taper stand, and eleven gold Albert chains. All these articles belonged to the prosecutors, and most of them were inscribed with the private mark of the firm. Samuel Munn made off whilst the police were examining the bakelhouse, and he next turned up at Pixham Ferry; where, after telling the landlady of the public-house that "he should end his days, for the police had found in his oven the property stolen from the Messrs Walters," he leaped into the river. Several bystanders rescued him and were taking him to the inn, when he broke away from them, and jumped into the stream again. He was a second time extricated, and kept in safety until the police came, when he was given over to them. Not content with this attempted suicide, Munn subsequently tried to cut his throat, but was interrupted before much mischief had been done. The house had been entered on the night of the 23rd of March by the removal of an iron bar from a window looking into the yard, and a ladder had been then reared against the window-sill, the lock taken off the half door, and all the other fastenings undone. After a lengthened examination, all the prisoners were remanded, bail being refused for their appearance. It is supposed that all the property has been recovered.

**RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**—A few nights since, as the eleven o'clock goods train from Dublin to Portadown was proceeding along the line, the driver felt a shock a short distance from the Madden station. On arriving at Portadown he immediately proceeded back, and found the body of a man, named Henry Ferris, lying on the rails quite dead. It appears that the unfortunate man was much from home, being considered very skilful among cattle, and was in the habit of entering the rear of the station and crossing the rails a short distance down the line—a near cut to his residence in Tully-lue, on the county Armagh side. It is believed that when repeating this dangerous custom, in a state of intoxication, the unfortunate man met his death. His head and chest were so frightfully mangled—being almost severed from the body—that his own children could scarcely recognise him.



GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE MONTH.

MAY has now set in most gloriously. The fruit trees, for the most part, are in magnificent blossom. In every department the utmost activity prevails; and the utmost attention should be paid to the following general calendar:—If a mushroom bed can be made in a cool cellar, it will be a good situation for it. Keep it moist. If the temperature rises above sixty deg., give a little air at night, but do this carefully. Get half-hardy plants properly hardened, and ready for their summer quarters. Annuals ought to be sown at once, if not already done. Carefully attend to shrubs lately transplanted, water liberally, moisten them overhead at night if the weather is very dry. Dung and dig ground as it becomes vacant from winter crops. Sow radishes, lettuces, and all herbs wanted for salads. Transplant lettuce upon very rich ground every fortnight, and give water as required. Sow broccoli for spring crops. Plant cauliflower upon rich deep soil, and do not let it suffer for want of water. Sow Walcheren cauliflowers for autumn use, scarlet runners, and kidney beans. Prepare ridge cucumbers, vegetable marrows, tomatoes, capsicums, &c., for planting out-doors, and get ready proper situations for them. Mow grass plots, roll and clean gravel. Stir soil among all growing crops. Maintain order and neatness everywhere. Green-house and window plants will now require careful attention. Give plenty of pot-room to healthy growing plants, abundance of air to all, and see that insects are thoroughly eradicated as soon as they make their appearance. Plant out half-hardy plants. After planting, shade them from the sun, by means of a few evergreens stuck into the soil.

## ROMANTIC AND DETERMINED SUICIDE OF A LAD.

A VERY determined suicide was committed, last week, at Brighton, by a lad named Alfred Biggs, fifteen years of age, who, it would appear, was a victim of disappointed love, the object of his affection being twenty-three years of age. The occurrence created considerable excitement in the neighbourhood.

At the inquest, Elizabeth Mary Forbes, 69, Jubilee-street, said: I have been acquainted with the deceased about fourteen or fifteen months. He worked at the *Brighton Guardian* office. He came to my house on Thursday, at dinner time. I asked him what he wanted to see me for. He said I had refused to see him the night before, and I understood him to say I should never see him again. He has previously threatened to commit suicide; but my friends told me not to be frightened at what he said, as he only said it to alarm me. I have taken a pistol away from him; and, in August, I took some poison from him. About three o'clock on Thursday afternoon I was coming up Centurion-road, and he whistled to me, and came up to me. He said he had come up to see me for the last time. I begged of him to go back to his work and not always be annoying me; or to wait, as I said I should not be more than ten minutes. He said he should not wait a minute; it was too late. He added, "I have allowed you to fool me twice before, but you shall not do it this time." He then took out his purse and asked me to accept that; but I would not. He then took from his pocket a brass rule, used by printers, and asked me to take that. I said, "Oh, Alfred, don't be so foolish." I took hold of his hand and entreated him to stay and I would go home with him. He said, "I must be a stoic for my own sake." I then left him, and turned round and saw him going away, and saw him fire a pistol at his head. He had my portrait on him. I had it taken last Whit Monday, and I gave it to him on the following Sunday. I have frequently been in his company since then. He was only fifteen years of age, and I am twenty-three.

By the Coroner: When he had the portrait given him he was but fourteen, and he was treated like a child. At the time I did not know he had any intention towards me beyond friendship. I gave him the portrait in return for one he had given me of a group of our family.

Coroner: Is there anything else you wish to state?

Witness: Well, I wish to say that I do not think he was quite sane. There were two other young women whom he thought a good deal of; and I know he spent 30s. upon portraits of one of them, Miss Knight; and he told me he never slept a night without having her portrait under his pillow. He was also the same towards Miss Thorne, who played *Colleen Bawn* at the theatre, and he went to the theatre sixteen or seventeen consecutive nights to see her; and he was constantly following her about.

Eliza Biggs, residing at 45, Lavender-street, deposed that deceased was her son, and that he was fifteen years of age. His father died in a low way, and his father's father and his aunt died insane. Was aware that he had threatened to commit suicide; but witness thought he merely made the threats to annoy. Was not aware of anything else but the case of the young woman to disturb his mind. Did not know that he possessed the pistol; did not know how he got it.

The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

## SUSPECTED INFANTICIDE IN BELGRAVIA.

On Monday evening, at the St. George's Vestry-room, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, an inquest was held on the body of a female child, found under the flooring at No. 2, St. George's-square, Pimlico, on Saturday, the 19th ult. Jane Stevenson said she was housemaid in the service of Mr. Holland, at 2, St. George's-square. On Friday, the 18th, she was cleaning the house. She had occasion to lift up one of the boards, which was quite loose, on the landing of the second floor, when she discovered a bundle. She did not touch it then, but the following morning she told the cook, and with the tongs they got the parcel up. They then found it was the body of a child. Witness told her master, who sent for a doctor to examine it. A policeman was called in, who took it to the workhouse. The board had not been taken up since she came into the house, as a carpet was nailed over the place, which had not been removed until the day in question. She had been in the house sixteen months. She had often perceived a bad smell, which she thought proceeded from a closet which was on the same landing. Mr. Angelo Bennett, of 116, Sackville-street, said he occupied the house, 2, St. George's-square, from March, 1858, until December, 1860. A surgeon named Heath had previously occupied it, and he had since gone to America. He thought the board was taken up for the purpose of laying on the gas. He had noticed the smell himself, and had used chloride of lime as a disinfectant. Mr. Cowell, of 4, St. George's-square, surgeon, said he had made a post-mortem examination of the body, which must have been dead at least two years, probably four or five. It was so much decomposed that it was impossible to say what was the cause of death. It was a large female child. The jury returned an open verdict of "Found dead."

**ROBBERY OF £350 IN THE STREET.**—On Monday, information was received by the police that Mr. Robinson, of Queen's-place, Whitechapel, in passing through Doctors'-commons, had been plundered of his pocket-book, containing £350 in Bank of England notes, the robber getting clear away with his booty.



THE BRIGHTON REVIEW-VOLUNTEERS FORMING SQUARE TO RECEIVE CAVALRY. (See page 41)

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT BRIGHTON.  
AGREEABLY to promise given last week, in our present issue we give

lishes the following amusing sketch:—"The Sussex men were massed together, forming the 3rd brigade of the 2nd division; so after marching past a thousand of the 1st division."

places in reality the "black" cottonwoods "shopped around" a quick march, and the whole 5,000 moved to the south. "When the wind was a gale, it

hills and dales, and all obstructions to our former position.



THE BRIGHTON REVIEW-VOLUNTEERS FORMING SQUARE TO RECEIVE CAVALRY. (See page 171.)

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT BRIGHTON.

AGREEMENT to promise given last week, in our present issue we give four more illustrations of the Great Volunteer Review at Brighton. On our first page we present our readers with an equestrian portrait of the Earl of Cardigan. On the second page we give a sketch of the Earl of Cardigan in the uniform of a volunteer, but we simply select the Earl of Cardigan for our illustration, as he was for several years particularly associated with Brighton. It was here that the 13th Light Dragoons (we quote from memory) was changed to the 11th Hussars or Prince Albert's Own, in honour of this country first escorting the Prince on his official tour to this country to marry the Queen; and at Brighton the 11th Hussars, of which the Earl of Cardigan was Lieutenant-Colonel, first donned the red trowsers and the sling-jacket. At Brighton took place the celebrated "black bottle" affair, which resulted in a challenge from Captain Reynolds to the Earl of Cardigan. They did not meet, as the captain, we believe, was ordered under arrest and thereon arose the famous court-martial, resulting in Captain Reynolds, who had the sympathy of the public, being cashiered. For a considerable period the Earl of Cardigan was unpopular, until the part he played in the Crimea, and especially at the charge at Balaklava, brought him again into notoriety. The Earl has seen much service, and few beyond him are more capable of justly giving decisions as to the effectiveness of the manoeuvres on this great volunteer display, or of more justly appreciating the value of this new arm to our military force in the event of an invasion. Doubtless, there were very few but were gratified to find the Earl of Cardigan taking part in the operations of the day. We may add that the Earl was born in the year 1797.

The next illustration is a scene on the beach at Brighton; but here we have the volunteers "along shore," as the nautical phrase goes. There was plenty of smoking, chatting, caressing, and "gathering shells," and may it be long ere they may have to encounter any other kind of shells.

The illustration above, and that on page 472 took place in the second valley, beyond the White Hawk-down, as described in our last. Here it was that the body of reserve was brought into action.

They marched rapidly down the Hawk-down-hill into the second valley, the first part of the division having retreated up the other one. Here a very pretty movement took place. After forming in squares and supporting lines in column, the whole division formed in line the whole extent of the valley, and after sending out skirmishers advanced to the very top of the hill under a smart fire, have been driven with great slaughter. Here also a grand series of volley firing took place after the enemy who was now supposed to be in full retreat.

Under the head "How the Sussex Rifles did a Clever Thing without Knowing it," and signed by "One of Ours," the *Brighton Herald* publishes the following account of the movement of the Sussex Rifles on the 26th ult. (See page 171.)

The Sussex Rifles, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Eke. Several months having been satisfactorily executed, the battalion formed a square, and the gallant colonel addressed the members. After complimenting them on the satisfactory manner in which they had all acquitted themselves on Easter Monday last, he said that he was sure they now saw how absolutely necessary it was to be well up in skirmishing, and that they might place themselves on an equal footing with the "hussars," (the Hussars of Court, who formed the first line of skirmishers at the Brighton Review), he proposed that during the summer months they should attend a course of skirmishing drills, which would take place in the Green-park on Tuesdays and Fridays, at seven, a.m., commencing from next week.

issues, the following amusing sketch:—"The Sussex Rifles, who were massed together, forming the 3rd brigade of the 2nd division, so after 'marching past' they descended the valley and remained with the reserve. This was very dull work, or rather no work at all, standing ill at ease as spectators of the fight which they could not see. They were purposely kept out of sight and evidently out of danger to surprise the invisible enemy in the moment of their presumed advantage. For an hour or more they remained in this position when the sound of the guns and rifles ceased to be audible, though we now caught sight of the first division manoeuvring and firing away three miles off. What was to be done? Orders were given to 'snap caps,' which gave a

pages in reality the 2nd 'attention'—'snap caps,' 'quick march,' 'left face, double,' and we trotted steadily over the ploughed fields up to the crest of White Hawk-down and caught sight of a long line down the valley and of the Hussars returning from their final charge. A diagonal march soon brought us into the hollow, and we deployed in line two deep with the brigades on our left, having the Hussars on our right. When down came the London Scottish, in strong force to the right, the Hussars meanwhile retreating. 'Form a curve line, sir,' shouted the brigadier to the colonel of the Scotch, which, probably, was done; for the next minute, without very well knowing what had happened, we heard Sergeant-Major Dibbin exclaim: 'Holloa,

how is this? we are slant out!' And so we were. 'Holloa, sergeant-major, how is this?' asked the adjutant. 'Why, you see, sir, replied the sergeant, touching his cap and drawing a diagram on the ground with his cane, 'we were just deploying in line when the Scotch chaps rushed in front of us, and—' 'Fours, left,' shouted a voice in front, 'double,' and next moment we were moving away in the reform company, in a state of bewilderment and confusion. 'Front, reform company, halt, dress up; and now our front was changed from east to north. But this lasted but a minute. N, sooner had we fallen into our places than a fresh order came out, 'right-about face, fours right, double.' And so we were turning on our heels we ran back at a trot over mole-

ment's occupation; then 'prepare to load,' 'load in quick time,' no sooner said than done; 'stand at ease—stand easy, and the men resumed their old occupation of joking and quizzing and longing for bitter beer. As they might not fire, Captain Meek thought they might smoke, though the guns were loaded, and 'out pipes' was the next order, the very opposite in meaning to what it expresses, for the permission was to 'light pipes,' and major and adjutant might be seen each with a long cigar in his mouth enjoying a whiff with intense satisfaction. 'Here they come!' was now the cry, and the first division could be seen retreating in battalions, while an aide-de-camp in cocked hat and scarlet came galloping up with orders for the division to advance and take ground by the left, the 4th brigade directing. So 'out

turning on our heels we ran back at a trot over mole-

hills and dingle-hills, and all obstructions, to our formation. 'Halt, front, reform company, forward,' and, without the least delay, the volunteers, following the brigades which had preceded us, 'Where's our brigade?' asked the major; but nobody knew, excepting that they were somewhere over the hill. Very much vexed, we toiled up the steep ascent, halting three times to take breath, and when, at last, we reached the summit, found the whole ridge occupied by a double line of the 11th Hussars, independent fire-firing upon the retreating force, whom they were driving pell-mell (in imagination) over the cliff. An opening was made for the Scotch Saxons, and then we received the order to commence firing from right and left of companies. But we had only discharged a few shots when the battle was over in our position—the extreme right.

'Cease firing was passed along the line; and the brigades reformed column, but, as the men's rifles were all reloaded, we finished off with a grand volley in the air—not so effective as it should have been because some of the ranks fired at the word 'present.' This over, the word was given, 'Fours right, forward,' and we descended the hill towards Kemp-ton with other brigades that were now marching of the hill. But we did not descend in very good humour, for our band could not be found, and we had been 'slant out' from the grand final charge over the hill! More like prisoners than victorious soldiers, we commenced our retreat without our music, when, unexpected surprise, the colonel and major rode up. It was no mistake at all—it was part of the plan of the battle; the brigade next ours was supposed to be hard pressed, the 'Scotch fellows,' were to rush in to take the enemy in flank, and we were to rush up to support the wavering column in rear. That was the secret of the 'curved line.' It was 'Canine and Waterloo' over again. Hurray for the Sussex dumplings! They were 'in at the death,' after all, and had their 'brush' with the enemy as well as their comrades. It was the hardest fought battle we ever were in, and may we never be in a harder.

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## The Court.

Her Majesty, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice, left Osborne on Monday, at three o'clock, and arrived at Windsor Castle at half-past six p.m. The suite in attendance consisted of the Countess of Gainsborough, Lady A. Bruce, the Hon. Harriett Phipps, Lord Alfred Paget, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles Phipps, and Major Cowell. Her Majesty travelled quite privately.

On Wednesday her Majesty and the Royal Family proceeded to Scotland. They are expected to return to Osborne from Balmoral about the 9th of June.

**THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.**—The Prince is to leave for England on the 28th inst. His stay will not be long, and he will probably be back here in the first week of May. He will go again to England in June for the marriage of the Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse. The Princess Victoria, whose *acouchement* is expected to take place in that month, will afterwards go (towards the end of August, it is said) to the summer palace of Reinhardtbrunn, in Götting, for a stay of some duration; and at about the same time, it is here reported, the Queen of England will go on a visit to the Ducal Court of Saxe-Coburg.—*Letter from Berlin.*

### THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO THE EAST.

IN consequence of devoting extra illustrations to the Volunteer Review at Brighton, we are compelled this week to postpone our usual engravings illustrative of the Prince of Wales' visit to the East. We shall resume them in our next, by a series of views of the principal places mentioned below.

The Prince of Wales, as we have previously stated, reached Jerusalem, after a short sea voyage and about two days' hard riding from Jaffa, on the 1st of April. On this last journey the Prince had a strong escort of lancers and bushi-bazouks, and on our arrival at Jerusalem this small army was reinforced by a battalion of foot. His camp, consisting of about twelve large tents, was pitched on the level between the Jaffa and Damascus gates, half an hour's ride from the Mount of Olives, and within a few minutes' canter from the Valley of Jehoshaphat. The Pasha of Jerusalem, who is very attentive and polite, had taken the most energetic precautions to ensure the safety and the ease and comfort of the guest committed to his care. The infantry, which guards the camp day and night, are steady, reliable soldiers, and their vigilance in repelling the invasion of unauthorised strangers is unflinching.

The first two days of camp life near Jerusalem were devoted to the Holy City itself. The Prince visited the English missionary school and church, the Mosque of Omar, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the Mount of Olives (an illustration of which we have already given), the Valley of Jehoshaphat, and, lastly, the great mosque which is built over the tomb of David. This last building is rigorously taboo to unbelievers, and its gates opened reluctantly even to the Prince of Wales. The Pasha of Jerusalem had to use the most strenuous arguments, and rely on the advocacy of an imposing military force, to damp the sacred ardour of the Turks, who were eager to prevent, or at least to avenge, the outrage offered to their local traditions. But, in spite of many centuries of precedent, the Prince entered the mosque, and had the privilege of standing where no Infidel has stood since the Crusades. Yet it is said that the most sacred places were not shown to him, and that the fanaticism of the Jerusalem Turks triumphed even in his defeat.

The fifth day was devoted to an excursion to Bethlehem and the convent of Mar Saba, on which occasion the Mar Saba Bedouins were struck with the brilliant idea of kidnapping the Frankish Sultan and his party. These gallant marauders mustered in great force, and made a formidable and imposing appearance on the heights, from which they reconnoitred the small army which marched under the Prince's banner. The result of this reconnaissance was, that they thought it prudent not to attack the illustrious party, so they only stood on the alert, ready to cut off any stragglers that might come within their reach. These Bedouins have lately been grossly insulted by the Sultan's Government, which insisted on levying recruits among them. To resist so unprecedented and tyrannical a design, they have banded together in great force, and are at this present moment encamped near Mar Saba, where they have had one or two skirmishes with the Sultan's troops. There has been much firing and some bloodshed, and the children of the Desert are in a high state of excitement and indignation.

From Bethlehem the party proceeded to the Dead Sea, which is not near so dead nor so desolate as it has pleased travellers to describe it. The water, though not very limpid, was at all events sufficiently pure and cool to invite one to a dip, and the majority of the company, including the Prince, responded to the invitation. But the Jordan, which was reached the same day, is the river for bathing, and that scorched and cracked condition of skin, that general dryness and grittiness which is caused by long rides under an Eastern sun, is, of all others, the condition for enjoying it. That night the Prince's party camped at Jericho, and on the following day proceeded to Elizabeth's Well and Bethania, and thence back to Jerusalem.

On Monday, April 6, the Prince of Wales paid a visit to Hebron, when, against the very teeth of precedent, he made his way triumphantly into the mosque containing the tombs of Abraham and his family. This mosque is the holiest of the holiest of mosques, and, if not superior, is at all events fully equal to the Kaaba. The Pasha of Jerusalem had preceded the Prince to Hebron, and made the necessary arrangements for the Prince's admittance to the sacred building. The Hebronites are most intensely "serious," and hence touchy and irascible to a degree altogether incomprehensible to worldly-minded people. Nevertheless, they were reduced to silence and submission by the *ultima ratio* of kings and pashas. A battalion of foot, supported by the Prince's cavalry escort, surrounded the mosque on all sides, and guarded the approaches to it; and the mob were kept back even beyond hooting range. After all these mighty preparations, the building contained little that was worth seeing. The inside of the mosque is as bare as the insides of all other buildings devoted to Moslem worship; and the tombs of the patriarch and his family cannot be seen, simply "because they are not in sight." The following day was devoted to visiting sundry places, such as Abraham's Oak, &c., and the tents were pitched near Solomon's Pools—three large reservoirs in terraces. This excursion is the last which the Prince will take in that portion of Syria which is called the Holy Land, for Thursday, April 10, is fixed for the journey to Damascus.

**A HINT.**—"Dear mother," said a delicate little girl, "I have broken your china vase." "Well, you are a naughty, careless, troublesome little thing, always in mischief; go up-stairs till I send for you." And this was a Christian mother's answer to the fearful little culprit, who had struggled with and conquered temptation to tell a falsehood to screen the fault. With disappointed, disheartened look, the child obeyed; and at that moment was crushed in her little heart the sweet flower of truth, perhaps never again in after years to be revived to life. Oh, what were a thousand vases in comparison?

### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Sketches of important passing events, new buildings, &c., calculated to interest the public, are respectfully solicited from our subscribers in all parts of the world. Send real name and address as voucher for the correctness of the sketch.

### NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

Publishers will much oblige by forwarding to us the titles of forthcoming publications; and any books they may wish noticed should be sent early in the week, addressed to the Editor of the "Illustrated Weekly News," 12, York-street, Covent Garden, London, will be noticed in our next.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

#### NEW FEATURE IN THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

On Saturday, May 10th, will be commenced a series of Original Sketches, entitled

#### LONDON TOWN,

Its Streets, its Houses, and its People: its Old Scenes and Strange Characters; its Mysteries, Miseries, and Splendours; its sad Memorials and Comic Phases.

ILLUSTRATED BY GILBERT.

Also will appear in the same Number,

#### TWO FULL PAGE ENGRAVINGS OF THE INTERIOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

INCLUDING THE

#### OPENING CEREMONY.

A fine full page engraving of THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO THE VALLEY OF JEHOSEPHAT.

#### FURTHER ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

And various other INTERESTING TOPIC ENGRAVINGS.

During the Exhibition, we have much pleasure in informing our subscribers, that the ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS will contain every week a series of beautiful engravings of the most striking objects in the Interior of the Building.

Order early to ensure a supply.

#### NEW TALE.

#### THE STROLLERS

OR, TRIALS THROUGH LIFE.

Commenced in No. 722 of

#### REYNOLDS'S MISCELLANY.

ONE PENNY.

### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. R. (Broomlands) asks "What was known in ancient times by the seven wonders of the world?" If we understand our correspondent correctly the answer we believe would be the Pyramids, the Sphinx, the Leaning Tower of Pisa, the Colosseum at Rhodes, the Colosseum at Rome, and Cleopatra's Needle. There were two other wonders, Pompey's Pillar, and the Tower of Babel.

F. M.—The lines on crinoline are not of sufficient merit. Z. A. (Essex Coast).—All depends on the terms of the indenture. You must obey all your master's lawful commands. If the treatment you speak of is carried to too great an extent, you must apply to a magistrate. You cannot absolutely claim Christmas Day and Good Friday.

M. T.—The oldest exhibition of wax-work in England, of which we have any record, was that at Westminster Abbey, called "The Play of the Dead Folks," and the "Ragged Regiment." It was shown in one of the chantries. The figures of the various kings and queens were enclosed in two large presses with glass doors. The figure of Cromwell lying in state was destroyed at the Restoration. The exhibition was continued till 1839.

JULIA.—Miss Adelaide Kemble made her first appearance at Covent Garden in 1841.

R. C.—The wine vaults of the London Docks extend to over twelve acres, principally under Gravel-lane.

F. R. H.—We believe it is exactly one hundred years since an earthquake was very sensibly felt in London.

## THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1862.

Few, perhaps, among the volunteers themselves, expected to see in the evolutions of the Brighton Review day so complete a proof as was afforded of the large measure of efficiency which has rewarded their steady perseverance. As a mere military display, quite apart from any consideration of the elements of which the force was composed, the scene was extremely beautiful. The rapidity and ease with which the columns were deployed, the steadiness with which the long line advanced across hill and valley, the sustained fire of the skirmishers, the sudden formation of bristling squares on the alarm of cavalry (as shown in two of our illustrations), and at last the change of front of the whole army when the orders were given to dislodge the enemy from his position on the flank, were not merely pretty manoeuvres to witness, but looked, as they were, like real evolutions. Military eyes doubtless detected little defects here and there, but the grand result of the sham fight was to show that a volunteer force is capable of being handled in the field with a very respectable approach to the precision of regular troops. One useful conclusion to be drawn from this is, that the once prevalent notion that volunteers were to be used up exclusively in manning stone walls, or wasted in resultless guerilla warfare, may be regarded as abandoned. A few weeks, or even days, of actual service would probably qualify the majority of the volunteers who were assembled at Brighton to stand shoulder to shoulder with the line in the defence of the country. There is no reason to doubt that the North and the West could each turn out a force as efficient as that which was so easily collected from the metropolis and the Southern coast, and the sample which was exhibited on Easter Monday may be accepted as evidence that a very much more imposing force could be collected in a few days to oppose the landing or the progress of an invading army on any point of the coast. Until Monday week we believe that the experiment of rapidly concentrating so considerable a body of troops from a district covering fifty miles of ground in each direction had never been tried in England; and when it is remembered that the whole force was at its appointed post soon after noon, some idea may be formed of the immense service which our railways would render in the event of a threatened attack. This will help us to estimate the real significance of our volunteer army. It is a force of more than 150,000 men, of whom two-thirds could probably be brought into line, wherever they were wanted, with less notice than the preparations of the most secret and active enemy would inevitably give of his approach. Whether we look to the amount of security which such a force promises, or to the enthu-

siasm, the persistent labour, and the great self-sacrifice which must have gone to produce the scene which was witnessed on the Brighton Downs, every man in England ought to be jealous of anything which tends in the slightest degree to mar the efficiency or to check the progress of the volunteer movement. If there were some within the ranks who were beginning to weary of the monotony of drill, the spectacle of Easter Monday should remind them of the solid value of their past efforts, and of the duty of perfecting the training which, creditable as it already is, might with the utmost ease be carried from its present point to something like the perfection of the picked regiments of the regular army. The really arduous work of creating a national army of volunteers has been done, and done well, and the task of raising it to the very highest scale of efficiency is as nothing compared with what has already been achieved. The weak point of the force has always, with some truth, been supposed to be in the inexperience of the officers of every rank, and it is mainly as a test of their knowledge and presence of mind that large gatherings, like that of Easter Monday, are to be valued. It is impossible that a field-day on so important a scale could have been conducted with such complete success had not a large proportion of the officers in command of battalions and companies been thoroughly up to their work. It is far more difficult for a civilian to acquire by occasional practice the readiness which an officer should possess, than to master the more mechanical duties of the private soldier; but we may think we may now fairly assume that even in this respect the volunteers may be trusted to acquit themselves with credit. Nor is this the last of the subjects of congratulation which the late display affords. Notwithstanding the causes we have before hinted at as likely to diminish the enthusiasm of the public, there was not much sign at Brighton of any abatement in the popularity of the force. It was not the first review that had been held on the Racecourse Downs, but no novelty could have attracted a more eager assemblage than was gathered on the hill-sides to witness the evolutions. The dense masses of spectators were a sight as cheering and significant as the volunteers themselves. The utter indifference which the public has generally shown to mere rifle contests can scarcely be due, as has sometimes been suspected, to any lack of interest in the volunteer cause, when it is seen that a review will collect so splendid an assembly as that which was gathered from all quarters to witness the Easter Monday field-day. In every sense the Brighton Review has been an entire success, and we heartily congratulate the volunteers on the result, which we hope will be emulated at other times and in other equally suitable localities.

THE rapid progress which has recently taken place in the rival manufactures of irresistible guns and impenetrable ships, renders it almost a surprise that a week should have passed without any striking event to scatter old theories to the winds, and to throw new light upon the secrets of destruction and defence. On both sides, the value of the new class of vessels is thoroughly appreciated in America; and while the North is busy constructing a fleet of Monitors, and finishing the strange floating battery devised by Mr. Stephens, the South is probably not less on the alert to do all that its restricted means will permit. The point which most concerns this country is that, under the stimulus of actual war, the iron fleets of America are rapidly growing in numbers, though as yet they do not seem to include a single sea-going vessel; for, in spite of her hazardous voyage from New York to Hampton Roads, the Monitor can scarcely claim to be much more than a floating battery for coast defence. Looking nearer home, we find the energies of almost every nation turned, as might have been anticipated, in the same direction. Notwithstanding the financial pressure on the Government of France, it is certain that the construction of iron ships and the improvement of artillery, are destined to go on with unabated vigour. For the first time, a squadron of plated vessels is about to put to sea for a cruise; and the honour of taking the lead in this, as in the first iron-cased battery, and the first sea-going plated frigate, belongs not to England, but to France. It will not be long before our Ministers will have to give an explicit account of the efforts they have made to recover the lead which properly belongs to this country; and there are ample proofs in the daily accounts from the various dockyards that the great work of reconstructing the navy is being urged on with creditable zeal. Perhaps the class of vessels which demanded the earliest attention were the sea-going frigates like the *Warrior* that were required to replace the obsolete wooden liners which have lately been built, and the strength which has been put upon the *Achilles* is some evidence that the Admiralty are at last awake to the importance of this branch of their duties. Possibly, so far as the immediate protection of our home ports is concerned, the construction of gunboats on the cupola principle, without a spar or a shred of canvas to suffer from an enemy's fire, may be at least equally important. The two great desiderata—armour-plated frigates fit to sail round the world, and unsailable gunboats for home defence—are far from exhausting the requirements of this time of transition. Until the famous conflict between the two American ships in Hampton Roads, the steam-ram had not been much in favour with our officials; but we observe now that the battle which was said to have proved nothing, has so far opened the eyes of the Board of Admiralty, that all the new iron vessels are being constructed with the formidable appendage of a beak. But first-class frigates, cupola gunboats, and steam-rams, are not the only ships we shall want. Both in France and America much attention has been given to a class of vessels of which our navy does not possess a single specimen. As many as sixty plated gunboats have been ordered by the Emperor Napoleon, and of these some are already afloat, and are said to come up to the most sanguine expectations. Meanwhile we have, until quite recently, steadily persisted in building all our smaller corvettes and gunboats exclusively of wood, the reason assigned being one that would be good if it were not open to a counter-reason which is much better. It is true that you cannot make a sea-going gunboat absolutely invulnerable, but it is also true that a wooden ship will be destroyed by shot and shell which would rattle harmlessly even on such armour as could be carried by vessels of small tonnage. Partial protection is better than none, and it seems that this idea has at last dawned on the Admiralty, and that our first iron-cased gunboat, is about to be built, as a model, if successful, for a squadron of such ships.

## Accidents and Offences.

**DEATH FROM A WOUND INFLICTED IN PLAY.**—On Saturday John Turner aged forty-five, a carman, expired in St. George's Hospital, under the following singular circumstances:—On the 9th ult., deceased, in company with another man, proceeded to Hounslow to deliver a cartload of goods, and on reaching the village they went into a public-house for refreshment. Deceased's companion offered him some bread and cheese, which was refused, on which, it is believed playfully, the man struck at him with a knife he had and was using, which caught deceased's hand and wounded him. Finding the wound painful, he went to the hospital and became an in-patient. He gradually grew worse, and mortification setting in, he expired.

**SUICIDE IN THE REGENT'S CANAL.**—On Saturday last Mr. Humphreys held an inquest at the George the Fourth, Green-street, Bethnal-green, on John Frederick Smith, aged sixty. The deceased had been an inmate of the lunatic ward of St. George's Workhouse, having suffered from *delirium tremens*, brought on by excessive drinking. He had frequently threatened to destroy himself, and his body was found in the Regent's Canal. Verdict:—“That deceased drowned himself while in an unsound state of mind.”

**FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE BUTTS.**—An accident, which has proved fatal, occurred at the Rifle Ranges, Ash Common last week. A company of the 84th Regiment had been firing during the morning, and had left the ranges for camp, one or two of the officers remaining for the purpose of experimenting with breech-loading rifles, together with the non-commissioned officers and men in the butts. One of the officers fired a shot, and the corporal (Corporal Jenkinson) was in the act of running to point out where it had struck the target, when at the same instant Lieutenant Brownrigg delivered the second shot, which unfortunately passed through poor Jenkinson's body. There being no surgeon on the ground, the man was carried to camp—a distance of nearly three miles—and taken to the hospital of the 84th Regiment, where he died. Corporal Jenkinson, who was highly respected by both the officers and men of his regiment, was a young man of excellent character and education. No blame whatever attaches to Lieutenant Brownrigg.

**CASE OF SUSPECTED POISONING.**—An inquest was opened last week at the Royal Hotel, Kirkby Lonsdale, to inquire into the death of the late Mrs. Ann Atkinson, dressmaker, of that town, who died in the month of October, 1860. The body was disinterred, and a post mortem examination made, and the contents of the stomach, &c., transmitted to Dr. Mugdy, analytical chemist, of Leeds, for examination. From the evidence of Mr. Joseph Atkinson, the husband, it appears that the deceased died in London after a few days' severe illness, at the house of a Mrs. Taylor alias Wilson (the Constance Wilson who was committed for trial by the magistrate of the Marylebone Police-office for attempting the life of a Mrs. Cornely, by poison), her symptoms being such as to create at the time suspicion that she had been unfairly dealt with. Inquiries were made in London, and the result was the discovery of what it is feared will turn out to be a fearful train of atrocities committed by this woman Wilson, who appears under the garb of devoted friendship to have lured her victims to her house, and then poisoned and robbed them, and in some cases even to have adopted that means of destroying her victims for no apparent purpose than the removal of an obstacle to the gratification of her passions. The inquiry is creating the greatest interest in the town, where the deceased was long and intimately known by all around, and much sympathy is felt for Mr. Atkinson in the distressing position in which he is placed.

**CAPTURE OF A PEREGRINE FALCON IN NOTES.**—A fine specimen of this rare species of bird was caught a few days ago at Bramcote, a few miles from Nottingham. It is one of the finest that has been seen in this country, and measures three feet four inches across the wings, and from bill to tail end eighteen inches.

**HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED RAPE.**—On Saturday night, about half-past seven, Agnes Wright, of Staveley Woodthorpe, aged twenty, a most respectable young woman, was going on a visit to her uncle (Mr. Samuel Rotherham, farmer, Plumley, near Mosbro'), when she was stopped in Park Mill-lane, between Eekington and Mosbro', by a man not known to her, who assaulted her in a most shameful manner. Her cries and screams being heard, two men made for her assistance. On seeing the first man, her assailant got up, picked up her bundle containing wearing apparel, &c., and made off into the Lady Bank Wood, which was close by. The young woman and the two men went to the Eekington lock-up and reported the case. The young woman being much exhausted, was taken to her friends. She gave a description of the man, and at about ten o'clock at night the superintendent succeeded in capturing a man named Charles Upton, of Mosbro', collier, aged twenty-seven, a married man with three children, who was in bed, pretending to be drunk. On getting him out of bed, and finding the stolen property in his house in the man's presence, he became quite sober. He was taken before the young woman, who at once identified him as being the man who had assaulted her, and he was conveyed, along with the stolen property, to the Eekington lock-up.

**ANOTHER COLLIERY ACCIDENT AT TIMSBURY.**—On Saturday morning last, a very serious accident occurred at the Heywood Colliery, near Tinsbury, which, although not exactly similar to the Hartley accident in details and extent, yet might turn out something similar, but on a smaller scale, in its consequences. It appears that some time during the morning the “drum” broke, and communication between the mouth of the pit and the men below, to the number of about twenty, was consequently stopped, and up to a late hour on Saturday afternoon all the men remained below, and all efforts to save them at present will be useless, until a new “drum” has been put up. Our informant could not give us any specific information as to the probable length of time before the new “drum” can be put in working order. As may well be imagined, the greatest possible excitement prevails in the neighbourhood, but at present there does not seem to be sufficient ground for apprehending the worst consequences, but, at the same time, any unforeseen delay might bring forth the most serious results. The pit is one of the oldest in the neighbourhood, and is the property of the Tinsbury Coal Company.

**SERIOUS ASSAULTS.**—Two offences against the person, of a very serious character, are to be recorded. One took place at Derby, the other at Wigan. In the first case, a bailiff of the county court was taking a prisoner for “contempt,” when he was assaulted and ferociously stabbed in the face, but fortunately not dangerously. Two police-constables were, it appears, passing by Duke-street, Wigan, at an early hour, when they were first assaulted with a shower of stones, and the attack was followed by a pistol shot. The shot passed through the hand of one of the policemen, injuring it very severely. The ruffians were not caught at the time.

**THE ATTEMPTED MURDER AT HULL.**—On Friday, the 15th ult., Charles Thompson was again placed at the bar of the Hull police-court, before T. H. Travis, Esq., the stipendiary magistrate, charged with attempting to murder a young woman named Emma Twiddle. Dr. Usher gave evidence as to the terrible wounds which he found the prosecutrix had sustained. Since the murderous assault upon her he had to attend her night and day; her wounds were highly dangerous, and it was impossible yet to say whether she would recover. The prisoner, having nothing to say in answer to the charge, was committed to the next York Assizes to take his trial.

## OPENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

In consequence of having to go to press on the day of the opening ceremony, we cannot give the full particulars of this important event until our next. On page 473 we present our readers with an illustration of the exterior of the International Exhibition, and shall continue our illustrations every week.

### THE BUILDING.

The Exhibition Building—including the picture galleries and annexes—covers twenty-four acres and a-half of the land purchased by the Commissioners of 1851 out of the surplus from the first International Exhibition. The principal front faces the Cromwell-road, and has a south aspect; it extends nearly 1,200 feet. On the first floor of this front range the series of picture galleries. Parallel with this front is the nave, 800 feet long, and terminating at each end in the great domes, each 160 feet in diameter. From these extend again, north and south, the transepts, having each a length of 200 feet on either side of the domes. The nave and transepts may be represented by the letter



the extreme length being 1,200 feet, and the width at the ends 560 feet. The height to the pitch of roof in nave and transept is 100 feet, and the width between the columns 85 feet. The great domes have a diameter of 160 feet, and rise to an interior height of 200 feet. Galleries 50 feet wide extend on both sides of the nave and inner sides of transepts. Other galleries, 25 feet wide, are carried round the outer sides of transepts and sides of walls of picture galleries, and one 12 feet wide against the walls of the refreshment rooms.

Parallel with the nave, and on either side of it, are the glass courts; those on the south side being 200 feet wide, those on the north 87 feet.

On the north side of this area is a large range of building, forming the refreshment rooms; through these, under a triple archway, nearly opposite the main entrance from the Cromwell-road, is an entrance to the Horticultural Gardens, of which a most pleasing view is here seen. This is a short description of the main area of the building; but at both extremities extend two very important additions, namely, the eastern and western annexes, the latter nearly 1,000 feet long, and the former 775 feet.

During the time the Exhibition is open there will be at least seven entrances for the public, without including the annex entrances; the doors at each of the end towers at the east and west domes, and at the central entrance in the Cromwell-road—the best point from which to reach the picture galleries.

### THE BRITISH COURTS.

Entering by this door in the Cromwell-road, a view is at once obtained down the corridor underneath the picture gallery as far as the central hall. The space here which is ultimately to contain carriages, has been hitherto, and will be till the last possible moment, filled with packing-cases, which are still a source of trouble and difficulty in reference to their standing-places and removal. As carriages are easily arranged in their places they will be amongst the last goods which will be brought into the building, and the space they are to occupy will continue to be a kind of storehouse as long as is convenient. Turning round to the right, through the first arch, the visitor finds himself at the southern extremity of

### THE SOUTH-EAST TRANSEPT.

Immediately in front are the castings of the Colebrook Company. Beyond them, following the course of the transept, are a set of bells by Messrs. Warner and a clock by Dent. Next is the beautiful trophy of Mr. Bessemer, containing steel goods in all stages of manufacture, to illustrate his patent process. Then comes a lofty tower, bearing a peal of steel bells, manufactured by Messrs. Naylor and Vickers, of Sheffield; and on the same parallel a trophy of ornamental metal-work by the principal manufacturers of the metropolis. Next is to be seen the screen made by Mr. Skidmore, of Coventry, for Hereford Cathedral. This beautiful specimen of art-manufacture, with a tomb in front of it, and a chandelier hung from the great rib of the roof, both in metal, forms a magnificent object as seen from the dais beneath the dome. The space on the east side of the transept is cut up by the columns into a series of bays or medieval courts, with ecclesiastical furniture and decorations. Close behind them is a bay appropriated to the exhibition of chandeliers and lamps. Between them and the dome, also underneath the gallery, is the space occupied by objects shown for architectural beauty; a series of works in stone and plaster of a higher decorative character than those falling under the more generic term of building materials. Passing down a flight of steps, the great dais beneath the eastern dome is reached. The centre of this is occupied by the superb fountain in majolica ware, executed by Messrs. Minton. This novel application of the manufacture—probably the largest work of the kind ever undertaken—will, like the glass fountain in the Exposition of 1851, form a very attractive point in the present Exhibition. This magnificent work is no less than thirty-six feet high by thirty-nine feet in diameter.

### THE NORTH-EAST TRANSEPT.

On the north side of the eastern dome lies the north-east transept—running into and in a line with the eastern annexe. Here the British Colonies are placed, and although the trophies are rather rough and ready, this transept will probably contain one of the finest displays of raw produce in the building. The Eastern, Australasian, African, Mediterranean, North American, and West Indian possessions are all well represented, and the trophies include a gilded pyramid from Victoria, forty feet high, representing in bulk all the gold sent from that colony; a timber column from Tasmania, ninety feet high; a section of coal from Nova Scotia, a timber structure formed of native woods from New Brunswick, and a trophy of Canadian timber.

### THE EASTERN ANNEXE.

Through the arch at the end of this transept, and up the incline, after passing under the entrance to the Horticultural Gardens, lies the eastern annexe (before alluded to), filled to choking with mining and metallurgical specimens, food samples, animal and vegetable substances used in manufactures, machinery, and agricultural implements. The first section arrived at contains the mining, quarrying, metallurgy, and mineral products. Some of the largest steel castings in the world are here exhibited, and the whole class shows the strength of England as a mining country. The only novelties perhaps exhibited in this class are the specimens of aluminium, which has become an article of commerce since 1851. A few years ago this metal cost £60 per lb., and now Messrs. Roll, of Newcastle, and others, are able to sell it at less than 60s. per lb.

On the east side of the eastern annexe, higher up towards the Kensington-road, are the chemical, food, and vegetable substance classes. The contributions of nearly all the large houses are arranged. Foundations are being laid for two enormous alum crystals, to be sent by Mr. P. Spence and the Metropolitan Alum Company. These monster productions will weigh four or five tons each, and will not be sent in until this week, in order that all obstructions to their triumphal entry may be removed. The trophy of crystal will not be arranged till the last moment, in order that the best effects of colour may be obtained. Amongst the more remarkable products to be exhibited, are an extensive series of rosaniline salts, including several crowns of acetate of rosaniline, containing a perfect octahedron as large as a finger-nail, contributed by Messrs. Simpson, Maule, and Nicholson. Messrs. Bullock and Reynolds have prepared an almost

perfect series of life products, which will be most interesting to scientific chemists. Dr. Stenhouse, too, has been hard at work at new alkaloids and proximate principles. It is expected that Mr. Romney's collection of dyeing and printing materials will contain the specimens of madder products exhibited by Dr. Schunck at the last meeting of the British Association. Messrs. Perkin sent a new colour, which is at present a mystery in every way, except that it is very beautiful. Several manufacturers of fine chemicals have applied for and received permission to arrange their own products a few days before the opening of the Exhibition. Mr. E. C. Stanford, F.C.S., exhibits a case which illustrates the valuable process for the manufacture of kelp—or, in other words, the utilisation of seaweed.

### THE NAVE.

Here the trophies at present arranged in the British half of this avenue meet the eye somewhat in the following order:—

Decorative furniture in the medieval style. Decorative furniture in the modern style, by Crane, Jackson, and Graham, and others. Drinking fountains, by Earp, of Lambeth; sculptured stone, enriched with Swiss, Devonshire, and other coloured marbles. A mounted statue of Lady Godiva, by Fuller. An assortment of the various kinds of leather and skins, with a machine for testing the strength of leather, paper, &c., exhibited by Bevington and Sons. Woollen goods, from Bradford, exhibited by Titus Salt. A 160-pound rifled cannon, by Whitworth. A collection of Birmingham small arms, consisting of rifles, pistols, swords, and bayonets, &c.; exhibited by Bentley and Playfair, Joseph Bourne, Cook and Son, Cooper and Goodman, Hollis and Sneath, King and Phillips, Pryce and Redman, W. L. Sargent, W. Scott and Son, Joseph Smith, Swinburn and Son, Tipping and Lawden, William Tranter, Thomas Turner, James Webber, Joseph Wilson, and B. Woodward and Sons. A rifled cannon, by Sir W. Armstrong. An organ, by Forster and Andrews, of Hull. It has 46 registers, 2,475 pipes, 6 composition pedals, 2 sforzando pedals, and 1 pneumatic combination pedal; it is 39 feet high, 22 feet wide, and 14 feet deep; the pneumatic movement is applied to the great and pedal organs, and there are four different pressures of wind. The bellows is blown by two of Jay's hydraulic engines, having a water pressure of 35 lbs. to the square inch. The Norwich gates, by Messrs. Barnard. Their massive portions are in cast iron, and their massive parts in forged iron; the panels and wreaths round the bars, &c., consist of leaves and flowers, executed with the hammer; heraldic ornaments surmount the principal gates and pillars. Animal and vegetable substances are placed in the compartments of a hexagonal pile, standing upon steps, and surmounted by a dome, designed by Mr. Leighton. A lighthouse, 36 feet high, with dioptric apparatus. Large equatorial telescopes, respectively by Cooke and Sons, York; J. Buckingham Walworth-common; Dallmeyer, Bloomsbury-street; and Grubb, Dublin. Philosophical instruments from the Kew Observatory, Richmond, consisting of self-registering magnetometers and meteorological apparatus, exhibited by the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Lighthouse apparatus, consisting of lanterns for light-ship, lenses, &c. A collection of dressing cases, travelling bags, writing cases, caskets, and other articles, designed by Mr. Waring. China, consisting of her Majesty's dessert service, made at the Worcester Porcelain Works, and exhibited by Messrs. Kerr and Binns. Cases containing elaborate works in gold, silver and jewels, by Hunt and Roskell and Harry Emanuel.

A few of these trophies have offended the Commissioners at the eleventh hour by their want of taste, and while we write, their position trembles in the balance. The statue of Lady Godiva will most probably be removed, as the artist is in Rome; but the trade exhibitors on the spot are making a stand against the proposed alterations.

In the nave at the foreign end the centre will be kept tolerably clear, but the sides will be decorated with trophies which at present are rather backward. On the south side the entrance to the French court will occupy a large space, and next to this will be a Spanish trophy (material not yet known), and some furniture from Italy. On the north side will be arms from Turkey; a jasper column, candelabra, vase, and Siberian trophy from Russia; some large anchors, granite pillars, and a sledge, a block of silica, and a model of a ship from Norway; some arms and an anchor, a statue of zinc, some guns, and marble and granite columns from Sweden; some china and sculptures from Denmark; some pianos and carved woodwork from Switzerland; some diamonds and silver from Holland, and some statues from Belgium.

(To be continued in our next.)

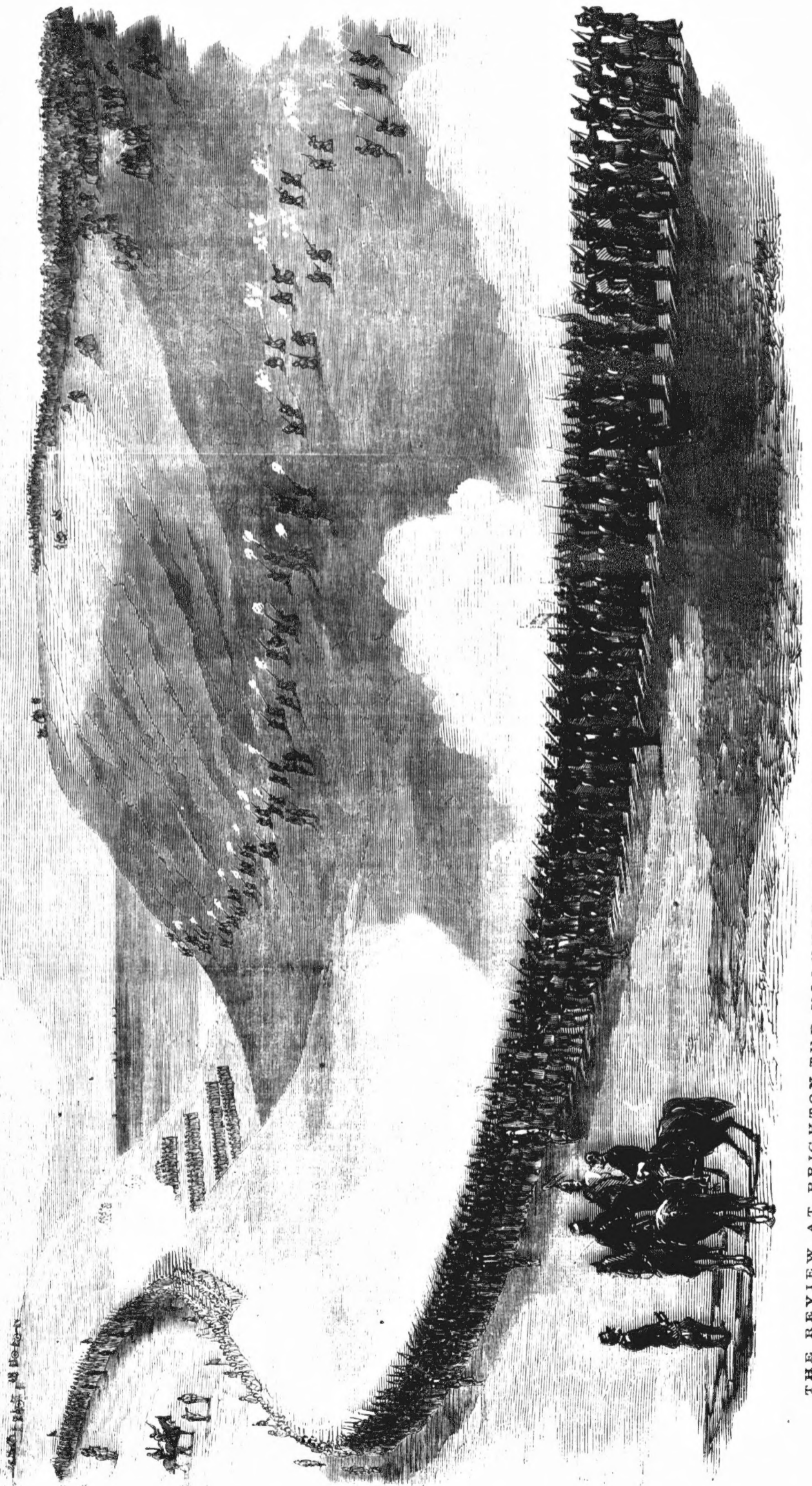
### THE INTERNATIONAL BAZAAR.

Among all the projects—and their number is legion—to which the Great Exhibition of 1862 has given rise there is no one more perfectly legitimate than that of the International Bazaar. The project had its origin in the rule of the Royal Commissioners, which prevents sales in the Exhibition building.

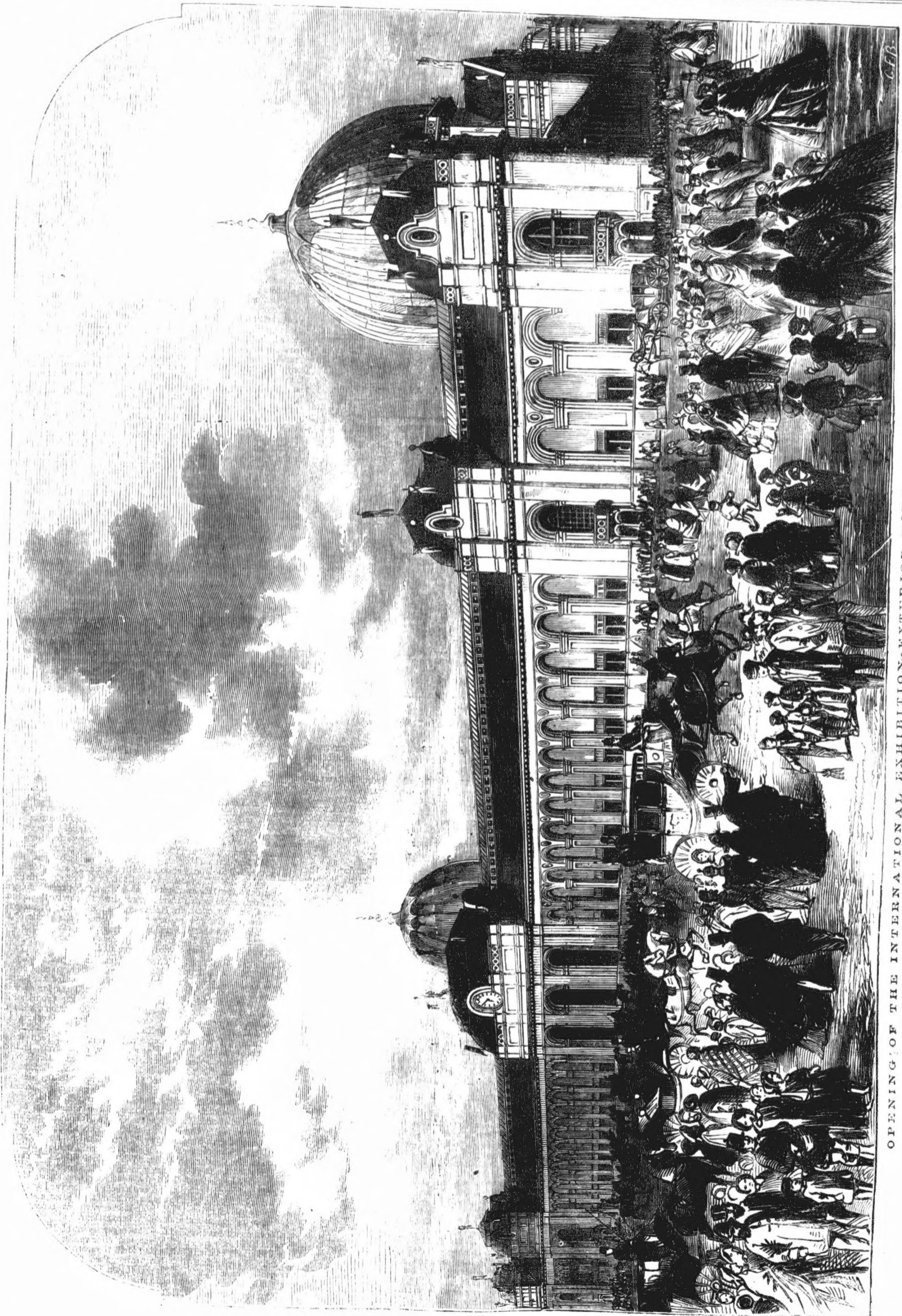
The proprietor of a valuable strip of land in the Exhibition-road, on the east side of Captain Fowke's building, perceiving the opening for an International Bazaar, determined to erect a structure upon his property, and the building resulting from his determination was opened on Saturday for the inspection of a select few, who assembled by invitation of the proprietor. The building consists of a basement, the walls of which are of brick; on the level of the road a large hall, consisting of nave and two side aisles; and around this hall run broad galleries, supported by pillars and braces. The building is of considerable size, the dimensions being—length, 400 feet; breadth, 100 feet; and height, fifty-nine feet. There are no fewer than 112 windows, besides the skylight, which runs along the whole length; and, with the exception of the windows, every portion of the building above the basement is of wood.

The marvellous rapidity with which the bazaar has been erected is not its least wonder. In thirty-two days from the laying out of the ground it has been finished, and is well worth a visit. For the delectation of visitors there will be present a military band, which will only discourse for several hours per day; and there can, we think, be no doubt that visitors will be very numerous. Among those who have already visited the bazaar are the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, who have expressed themselves, as, indeed, have all the visitors, much pleased with the structure itself, with its general interior effect, and with its adaptation to the purpose for which it is intended.

**AN INTERESTING RELIC.**—A few months since a partially mutilated stone slab, about five feet in length, of Roman character, was dug up in the park by some men employed by Messrs. Barnes and Birch, who were building in that locality. The facing of the gravestone (for such it appears to be) bore an inscription surmounted by two busts, somewhat impaired by time, yet in tolerable preservation. The stone was laid by in a shed until about three weeks since, when Mr. Durand, of Lincoln, who has a taste for such curiosities, purchased it of Messrs. Barnes and Birch, and a photograph of it was sent to the officials of the London Museum, who took the stone at the terms named. The inscription has been translated as follows:—“To the Gods the names. Volusia Faustina, of the colony of Lindum, who lived twenty-six years, one month, and twenty-six days. Aurelius Senecio, the elenchio on account of her merits, placed it to his wife.” “To the Gods the names. Claudio Catula, who lived sixty (or more) years.” A small gold fibula was found during the excavations recently made in enlarging the butter-market. It is a pretty ornament, and in good preservation. Mr. Durand has possession of that still.—*Stamford Mercury.*



THE REVIEW AT BRIGHTON—THE VOLUNTEERS EXTENDING LINE, WITH SKIRMISHERS THROWN OUT (See page 469.)



OPENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION-EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE BUILDING. (See page 471.)

## Sporting.

## RACING FIXTURES FOR MAY.

Newmarket Spring .....	23	Salisbury .....	23
Chester .....	13	Rush .....	27
York Spring .....	20	Harpden .....	30

## LATEST BETTING.

CHESTER CUP.—7 to 1 agst Zodia; 11 to 1 agst Fairwater; 100 to 6 agst Simla; 25 to 1 agst Prince of Denmark; 25 to 1 agst Dalesman.  
THE DREY.—11 to 2 agst Buckstone; 100 to 6 agst Caterer; 20 to 1 agst The Marquis; 20 to 1 agst Alexia; 20 to 1 agst Zeland; 1,000 to 35 agst Nottingham; 1,000 to 35 agst Duke Rollo; 40 to 1 agst Caractacus; 1,000 to 20 agst Argonaut; 1,000 to 15 agst Alvediston; 1,000 to 15 agst Dalesman; 1,000 to 10 agst Alchynist.

## CRICKET.

## CRICKET MATCHES FOR MAY.

## MANTLEBONE CLUB.

May 12, at Lord's—Two Select Elevens of M.C.C. (with two bowlers on each side.)  
May 15, at Cambridge—M.C.C. and Ground v. University of Cambridge.  
May 22, at Oxford—M.C.C. and Ground v. University of Oxford.  
May 26, at Lord's—M.C.C. with one player of the Ground v. the Gentlemen of Ireland, with Laurence, or a substitute if he does not return.

## COUNTY OF SURREY CLUB.

May 12, Oval—Twelve Gentlemen of Surrey Club v. Eleven Colts, with a professional captain.  
May 15, Oval—Sussex Colts v. Surrey Colts (all professionals).  
May 22, Oval—Surrey Colts v. Kent Colts (all professionals).  
May 26, Oval—Surrey v. Yorkshire.

## ALL ENGLAND.

May 15, Glasgow—v. Twenty-two of Clydesdale Club.  
May 19, Sheffield—v. Twenty-two of York.  
May 22, Rossall—v. Twenty of the School (with two bowlers).

## AQUATICS.

AUSTRALIAN CANDIDATE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—A meeting of the friends of the aquatic champion of the Australian colonies, Richard Green, was held at Sydney on the 18th of February to consider the best means of enabling him to visit England and arrange the proposed great match with the Thames champion. There was a considerable list of subscriptions, and it was believed the residue of the sum required would be made up in time to permit of Green leaving by the beginning of March. It is proposed, we understand, that the amount raised shall be transmitted to some gentlemen in London, and that on the preliminaries of the match being arranged, the latter will be deputed to watch over Green's interests and represent the colony generally in the matter.—*Australian and New Zealand Gazette*.

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.—The members of this prosperous yachting club opened their season on Saturday last, when a large number of gentlemen assembled at Blackwall, having been invited there by the various gentlemen owning yachts. The worthy Commodore, Mr. Arcebeck, who has but lately returned from America, was prevented being present, and the Vice-Commodore, Mr. H. F. Smith, took his place, and, with fifteen gentlemen on board, hoisted his flag on his fine vessel, the Amazon, 47 tons, which has been considerably improved, and made her appearance, for the first time since her being run down at Southampton some months since, and led the way from the Brunswick-pier, at half-past two. She was followed by the Spray, a 20-ton clipper from the Irish Waters, the property of Mr. Zurhorst; and the Violet, 9 tons, Lord de Ros, the other smaller craft also being out. With a fair wind from the southward the party reached Erith before five o'clock, and, disembarking, proceeded to Maelure's Pier Hotel, where forty gentlemen, members of the club and their friends, sat down to dinner, presided over by the Commodore, who had gone down by train, the Cup Bearer, Mr. Alexander Croxley, occupying the vice-chair. After the usual toasts, kindly interspersed with songs by Messrs. Lawler and Carter, who were among the visitors, the party separated, a large number starting on a cruise down the river.

## A CURIOUS CHARGE BY AN IRISH JUDGE.

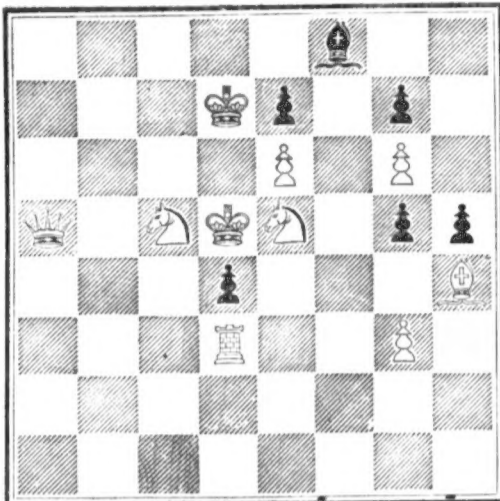
O'Neil Daunt, in his "Memoirs of O'Connell," tells the following strange story:—"As we passed through Naas, O'Connell observed the head of O'Connor, a rebel schoolmaster, who was hanged in 1797, had ceased for some years to ornament the gaol. 'He made,' said O'Connell, 'a wicked speech in the dock. He complained of taxes, and oppressions of various descriptions, and then said, Before the flesh decays from my bones—nay, before my body is laid in the earth—the avenger of tyranny will come. The French are on these walls I utter these words; they will soon effect their short and easy voyage, and strike terror and dismay into the cruel oppressors of the Irish people.' When the prisoner concluded Judge Finucane commenced his charge, in the course of which he thus attacked the politics, predictions, and arguments of the prisoner:—'O'Connor you are a great blockhead for your pains. What you say of the French is all nonsense. Don't you know, you fool, that Lord Howe knocked their ships to smithereens last year? And, therefore, O'Connor, you shall return to the place from whence you came, and you shall be delivered into the hands of the common executioner, and you shall be hanged by the—oh, I must not forget; there was another point of nonsense in your speech. You talked about the tax on leather, and said it would make us all go barefooted. Now, O'Connor, I've the pleasure to inform you that I have got a large estate in Clare, and there is not a tenant upon it that hasn't got as good boots and shoes as myself. And, therefore, O'Connor, you shall return to the place from whence you came, you shall be delivered into the hands of the common executioner, and you shall be hanged by the head till you are dead, and your body shall be divided into four quarters, and the Lord have mercy on your soul!' The only reply O'Connor made was, 'If you are kind to your tenants, my lord, may God bless you!'"

THE JAPANESE ON CRINOLINE AND PARISIAN LADIES.—It appears that nothing has astonished the Japanese ambassadors but the gentler sex in Paris. They consider them excessively ugly, and their dress an abomination. They said that they had heard of the Hotentot Venus, and her singular conformation, but they think she could not have appeared so monstrous as do the ladies with their exaggeration of crinoline. One of them, who speaks English, has asked, in the name of his countrymen, why do the Parisian ladies attempt to make themselves look deformed, when in all other countries they try to appear to the greatest advantage, and would wish to approach even ideal beauty with beauty's Parisian tricolours, rouge, white, and black?

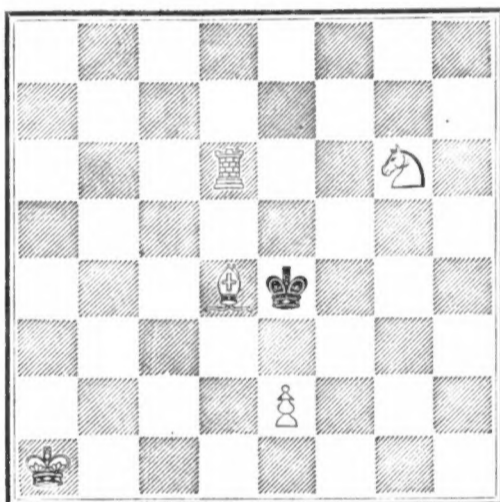
CRINOLINE.—The production of crinoline is going on at a flourishing rate in Sheffield. One firm alone sends out no less than twenty tons weekly, of the delicate material, while the total weekly "make" of the cutlery capital amounts to no less than 150 tons. This rate of manufacture has been maintained throughout the whole of the past winter, and promises to increase as the summer advances. Already enough crinoline has been manufactured at Sheffield to encircle the globe again and again.

THE LAST WORDS OF MR. PITT.—Lord Stanhope writes to the *Times* to correct a mistake in his fourth volume. The last words of Pitt are there given—"Oh, my country! how I love my country." These words were taken from a very illegible manuscript, and Lord Stanhope says—"Since the publication, however, I found that the transcript by another person has the word 'leave' instead of 'love,' referring, as it was natural for Mr. Pitt to do, to the disastrous state of the continental war produced by the battle of Austerlitz."

## CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 19.—By W. O. FISKE.  
Black.

White.  
White to move and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 20.—By AN AMATEUR.  
Black.

White.  
White to move and mate in three moves.

Further solutions of Problems Nos. 13 and 14 by T. REEVES, J. WILCOX, W. R. B. LEX, GEORGE FENWICK, G. F. (Boston), and W. B.—correct.

Solutions of Problems Nos. 15 and 16, by MONITOR, F. RAWLINS, B. X., G. FENWICK, RUSTIC, G. PERCY, CANTAR, T. COLLEY, CHARLES MUNDAY, NEMO, A SEAMAN, A. DICKSON, AMANTENNIS, W. CHEVELEY, CHARLTON, R. STEELE, T. J. WESTON, W. LYONS, C. W. B. (Kew-green), A COUNTRY SUBSCRIBER, LANTHE, and W. R.—correct.

## DISTRESSING DISAPPEARANCE.

A DISTRESSING event has taken place near Howden during the past week, and has caused a painful sensation in the neighbourhood. A young lady residing at Hook, near Goole, who had only been married little more than a fortnight, left home on the morning of Tuesday week, to spend the day with her mother, who lives at a village across the river, near Howden. In the evening, a tradesman from Goole being at her mother's house with a light cart, kindly offered her a ride, which she accepted, her mother accompanying her as far as Howden. After passing through the town, and when within a short distance of Howden-dyke Ferry, she said she had some business at Skelton, a village a mile further down the river, and accordingly got out of the cart, and went in that direction. With the exception of being met on the Howden-road by some parties who knew her, but whom she passed in silence, nothing more has been heard of the unfortunate lady. Early on the morning of Wednesday week, however, a package, carefully tied up in a shawl, containing her fur, bonnet, mantle, and umbrella, with a parcel of linen she had brought from her mother's, was found in a garden at the front of a house at Skelton, near the river. The river has been dragged at intervals, but up to Thursday week the body had not been discovered. No cause can be assigned for the committal of so melancholy an act.

WHERE IS CORINTH?—Corinth, at which place the grand army of the Confederates, under General Beauregard, has taken up a position to oppose the Southern march of the Union forces, is at the intersection of the Mobile and Ohio and Memphis and Charleston Railways, in Tishomingo county, ninety-three miles from Memphis, forty miles from Grand Junction, 155 miles from Columbus, Kentucky; fifty-eight miles from Jackson, Tennessee; eighty miles from Decatur, Alabama; and about twenty miles in a direct line from Savannah, Tennessee. From Pittsburgh the distance to Corinth is about eighteen miles by a good turnpike-road. Corinth is an important strategic point. It is situated in a hilly, semi-mountainous country, a branch of the Appalachian range, which diverges from the Alleghany mountains, and forms the mountains and gold-bearing regions of Georgia and Alabama. The village is nearly surrounded by an irregular circle of hills, rising on the North, about four miles distant, with the State line between Tennessee and Mississippi crossing their summit. The Mobile and Ohio Railway crosses this ridge through a cut seventy-five feet in depth. Similar cuts of lesser depth penetrate the hills on the east, west, and south, where the railways enter. Beyond these hills, in the direction of Pittsburgh and Savannah, the ground becomes more level, and much of it is low and swampy.

## Public Amusements.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The opera of "Dinorah" was produced on Monday night for the first time this season. Gardoni, who has recovered from his indisposition, resumed his part of *Corentin*, the bagpiper, in which he sang as gracefully as usual. He was received by the audience with warm demonstrations of favour. Madame Mielan-Carvalho also resumed her character of *Dinorah*, of which she was the original representative in this country. She gives great interest to the character of the poor crazy girl, and sings the extremely florid music with a brilliancy not surpassed, we believe, by any one who has ever appeared in the part. The famous *air de l'ombre* was encored with acclamations. M. Faure sustained the character of *Hoel* with his usual ability; and Madame Didée had great success in the little part of the goatherd, and her very pretty air was vehemently encored. The opera was splendidly got up, and the scene at the end of the second act—a "sensation" scene, as such things are called now-a-days—in which the heroine is saved by her lover from perishing in the river, was, as usual, an almost unequalled piece of stage effect. In short, this was altogether one of the finest performances we have ever seen of Meyerbeer's very original and beautiful work.

HER MAJESTY'S.—The opening of Her Majesty's Theatre, on Saturday evening last, was a great and signal success. There was a brilliant audience, and the utmost excitement prevailed. The opera was Verdi's "Ballo in Maschera." That Mr. Mapleson was determined to do all he could to revive the *prestige* of the Old Opera was demonstrated by the very admirable band placed in the orchestra under the direction of that experienced and excellent conductor, Signor Arditi. The instrumental phalanx, indeed, is powerful and complete. The cast of the "Ballo in Maschera" is in general highly effective, and, in some instances, not to be surpassed. Mdlle. Titiens, we need hardly say, is the *Amelia*, and a part better suited to her incomparable talents she has not yet found. The personation of the wife of *Renato* in reality becomes powerful and striking in her hands. The huge area of Her Majesty's Theatre is just adapted to an organ of such grandeur and power as Titien's possesses. It literally rings through the house like a silver trumpet, and seems to startle the lingering echoes from every nook and corner. Signor Guiglini's *Riccardo* is no less striking than Mdlle. Titiens' *Amelia*. The part is strikingly suited to the singer, whose great excellence consists in tender love passages, which he warbles with a delicacy and grace not approached since Rubini's time. The charming air in the first scene, and the still more charming air in the second act with burden of chorus, were given with a fascination of voice and perfection of finish not to be resisted. Even the effect produced by these was surpassed in the settee, "E scherzo ed e follia," in which Signor Guiglini not only sang most exquisitely, but acted with infinite point and vivacity. That the popular tenor is not wanting in passion and impulsive feeling was exhibited unmistakably in the grand duet in the third act with *Amelia*, and in the whole of the last scene, in which, by the way, the death was realised in a manner that, without exaggeration, might be called "masterly." The new baritone, Signor Giraltoni, from whom so much had been expected made a highly-favourable impression in the character of *Renato*. His voice is a true baritone of fine quality in the lower register. He sings with great feeling and expression, and is full of passionate emotion. He was greatly applauded in the graceful, flowing air in the first act, "Della vita;" still more in the lament in the third act, where *Renato* bewails his wife's infidelity, in which his acting was as earnest as his singing was impassioned. The character of *Renato* was written expressly by Verdi for Signor Giraltoni, which lends the personation an interest quite apart. Madame Lemaire is entitled to very high praise for the thoroughly artistic manner in which she sang the whole of the music of *Ulrica*. The part of *Osca*, the page, was allotted to Mdlle. Dario, a young lady who had been singing with the Grisi troupe in Ireland and Scotland, and met with no mean share of commendation as *seconda donna*. Mdlle. Dario is very young, and her voice is scarcely formed yet. It is somewhat hard, but is brilliant in quality and extremely telling, besides being undeniably in tune. M. Gassier, an admirable actor and singer, and holding no secondary rank in his profession, he is ever willing to lend the aid of his great abilities in any way which the manager or conductor may think useful. His undertaking so small a part as that of *Tommasso* reflects the highest credit on his artistic feeling and good sense. But small as the part is, M. Gassier, without the slightest exaggeration, contrives to invest it with new interest, and make it a marked feature in the performance. He is well assisted in the second conspirator by Signor Bossi, whose fine bass voice tells capably with his own powerful and sonorous baritone. The piece is carefully and beautifully put upon the stage. The performance terminated with the National Anthem, performed by the whole company, Mdlle. Titiens and Madame Lemaire taking the solos, the first-named lady singing the first and last verses. When the curtain fell the house encored enthusiastically and after a brief delay the principal artists appeared, and were received with cheers. We cannot allow this opportunity to pass without mentioning the tasteful manner in which Davidson's "Musical Libretto Book," containing the above opera in Italian and English, is got up. The words, in both languages, are printed beneath the music of the principal airs, so that no difficulty arises in following the most difficult passages. It is a great improvement on the usual operatic books, and as such is deservedly appreciated.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—Thursday was the "opening day" of these popular and delightful gardens, under the management of Mr. E. T. Smith, the liberal and successful caterer for the amusement of the public. To sustain the fame which has for so many years attached to this popular place of resort, the proprietor has erected a ball-room capable of holding 8,000 persons, with the object, in the event of the weather proving unfavourable, of accommodating his visitors, as well as providing them with a theatrical entertainment, for which purpose a new stage has been erected with improvements. Entirely new scenery, decorations, and proscenium have been added, under the superintendence of Mr. Beverley. The various temples, theatres, &c., have been re-modelled, and re-decorated, and additional jets of illumination, tastefully designed, have been added to the different walks in the gardens. Thousands of choice plants and exotics have also been added to the floral beauties of Cremorne. Among some of the attractions are the gymnasts Henri and Pfau, from the Cirque Napoleon, in Paris; a ballet, supported by the Misses Gunniss, and a numerous *corps de ballet*, selected from her Majesty's, Covent Garden, and Drury-lane Theatres; the whole arranged by Mr. Cornack, while the direction of the music is under Mr. Tully. While Mr. Smith has been devoting his attention to these improvements, he has not neglected the comfort of his visitors. Entirely new rooms, saloons, kitchens, and offices have been built, and the *cuisine* has received an immense development. Mr. Smith seems to have thought "nought done while aught remains to do," and deserves that success which is due to enterprise and indefatigable exertions.

MIDDLESEX MUSIC HALL.—The engagement of Madame Ploot at this hall has been a decided success. Her rendering of exquisite Swiss ballads and wild airs bring forth the warmest applause every night. We perceive that Mr. Harry Fox, the well-known and respected conductor, takes his benefit on Wednesday, the 24th. A rare bill of fare has been put forth.

THE comic opera by M. Berlioz—written by him for the inauguration of the theatre at Baden, rapidly approaching completion—is based on Shakspeare's "All's Well that Ends Well."

## Police Intelligence.

## MANSION HOUSE.

**THE GREAT JEWELLERY ROBBERY.**—George Ellis, late shopman to Mr. Dodd, jeweller and watchmaker, carrying on business in Cornhill, was brought before Mr. Alderman Rose for re-examination upon the charge of stealing watches and jewellery, valued at £700, the property of that gentleman. It will be remembered that at the former examination it was proved that the robbery in question was committed on the night of the 11th of March last, or early on the following morning, and that property, consisting of gold and silver watches, and other valuable articles of jewellery, was stolen. The prisoner was employed as porter to the prosecutor, and considerable confidence was placed in him, and he slept in the house. The prosecutor and his wife went out on the evening in question, and returned at twelve o'clock at night, and at that time the premises appeared to be quite safe, and they went to bed, thinking that the property was secure. At an early hour on the following morning the family were alarmed by the police, who discovered that the panel of the street door in Cornhill had been cut in such a manner as to lead to a belief that the premises had been entered by thieves. Upon careful examination, however, it was found that this was evidently merely a blind, and the suggestion on the part of the prosecution was that the robbery must have been committed by some person inside the house. The principal points of suspicion against the prisoner were, that in the evening the robbery was committed the prisoner sent the servant out to buy a newspaper, and at this time the prisoner was alone in the house, and it was supposed that this opportunity was taken for the commission of the robbery. Not the slightest portion of the valuable property has been recovered, and notwithstanding the exertions of the police, all trace of it appears to be lost. Elizabeth Clutterbuck, the servant, was recalled, and she replied, in answer to questions put to her by Mr. Mullins, that on the night of the robbery the prisoner put some pointed questions to her as to the time when she expected her master and mistress to be home, and also whether her mistress's sister had accompanied them. In cross-examination the witness said that the prisoner had been left in charge of the premises on several previous occasions, and that when she went out to fetch the newspapers for the prisoner, she saw a man of suspicious appearance standing against the shop shutters. She likewise stated that so far as she was able to form an opinion the prisoner always appeared to be very careful in closing the iron gates. Mr. Dodd, the prosecutor, was recalled, and he stated, in answer to a question put by Mr. Lewis, that he kept the prisoner five weeks in his service after the occurrence, although he was acquainted with all the facts that had now been brought forward, and it appeared that during the whole of that time the prisoner had been watched by the police. Alderman Rose after a lengthened inquiry discharged the prisoner.

## GUILDHALL.

**DIABOLICAL ASSAULT UPON A WIFE.**—Stephen M. Manis, a young man with swarthy features, was charged before Mr. Alderman Allen with the following outrage upon his wife—Robinson, 365, City Police, said: About one o'clock this morning, I heard screams and calls of "Police," in Crane-court, Peter's-hill, Doctors' Commons. On hastening thence, I found a woman lying on the pavement, beneath an open window. She was bleeding sadly from the head, and I found it necessary to have her conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Some neighbours told me that her husband had been ill-using her, and that she had jumped out of the window. By force I got into the room, where the prisoner was undressed. He, in a state of great excitement, declared that his wife alone was in fault. I conveyed him to the station. He was drunk. Alderman Allen: How high is the window from the pavement? Witness: About fourteen or fifteen feet. Alderman Allen: What did the neighbours say about her? Witness: That she was a quiet and industrious woman, and that he had frequently ill-used her. The wife, a tall, well-featured woman, about thirty years of age, whose head was bandaged, was then sworn. She said: My name is Sarah M. Manis. The prisoner is my husband, by trade a hot-presser, and we live in Crane-court. We have been married five years, and have two children. Last night after retiring to bed he quarrelled with me, and beat me about the head, body, and arms with his fist. (Complainant here bared her left arm, which was frightfully bruised in the thick part above the elbow.) She continued: I got out of bed, and, at all risks, jumped out of the window to escape his violence. Alderman Allen: Could you not get out by the door? Complainant: No, sir. He always locks it, and no one can come to my assistance. Mr. Martin (chief clerk): Has he ever beaten you before? Complainant: Oh, dear me, yes. I have had half a dozen summonses out against him, but proceeded only with two. Alderman Allen: What was the result of those? Complainant: The first was about four years since, when he was bound over to keep the peace; and on the second, two years ago, he promised to turn teetotaler, and I begged him off. It is only when in drink that he uses violence to me, and I dare say that even now he has not any recollection of what occurred last night; but he drinks to a frightful extent. I don't wish him punished; all I require is that he be made to keep his hands off me. William Pitt, a packing-case maker, living opposite the prisoner's house, swore that he heard cries of distress, and saw both prisoner and his wife standing at the open window. She threatened to jump out and he struck her several times, at the same time saying, "Do it, do it." She then threw herself out. Witness added that he had often heard calls of distress from the apartments in question. A certificate from Mr. Butler, one of the house surgeons of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, was put in to the effect that the complainant was an out-patient with a lacerated scalp wound. Prisoner answered this confirmed evidence by simply saying, "I am sorry." Alderman Allen: You have committed a most brutal and diabolical assault upon your wife. Had, indeed, must be your conduct to compel her to such an act as she has now committed to preserve her life. You have been married to her five years, and she has two children. This is your behaviour to an exemplary wife. I shall mark my sense of your dastardly treatment by ordering that you be imprisoned for the full term of six months with hard labour, and at the expiration of that time you must put in bail in £20 to keep the peace for a like period. Complainant: Oh, pray don't punish him so, sir. The prisoner was then removed.

## BOW STREET.

**CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT AGAINST A GOVERNMENT AUSTRALIAN CLERK.**—Duncan C. Patterson, late Clerk to the Commissioners of Roads and Bridges, Melbourne, Australia, was brought up on a warrant, in custody of Inspector E. B. Ryall, of the Melbourne police, charged with forging and embezzlements to the amount of £400. The prisoner was discharged in December last. While in office, it had been part of his duty to receive the amount of the tolls from the various collectors, and to pay it into the Bank of Victoria. On the 22nd of January he called upon the toll-collectors at "Kilburn" Gate, and stated that he was directed by the treasurer to call for the money he had taken for tolls up to that time, and to place it to the account of the Government. The collector thereupon paid him £186 4s. 6d., which the prisoner had not paid into the bank. Although longer in the service, he returned to the office a bank purporting to be a receipt for the £186 4s. 6d., bearing the signature "A. B." representing the initials of Mr. Alexander Battersby, receiver at the Bank of Victoria. These initials were a forgery. Some of the money was in gold and bank-notes, and some in cheques and orders. Soon after prisoner sailed from Melbourne for England in the Great Britain, paying his passage to England with the orders, taking passage in the name of Clarke. He was accompanied by a female, who passed as his wife; and after his departure, this and other frauds were discovered. His arrival at Liverpool was anticipated by telegraph, but he managed to escape the police, and get to London, where he was apprehended by Inspector Ryall, who arrived in England a month later. The prisoner was committed to the House of Detention, to be removed to Australia in custody by the next packet.

## WESTMINSTER.

**SYSTEMATIC ROBBERY.**—Charles Roberts, alias Smallwood, and John Boothby, were thrice examined, charged with the systematic and extensive robbery of Mr. W. H. Thomas, of 6, Sloane-street, Chelsea. At half-past eight on the night of the 21st ult., Sergeant White, I.D., who was in plain clothes, saw the prisoners together in James-street, Oxford-street, Boothby carrying a large bag. As they passed the officer, he touched the bag, and found it contained some hard substance. He followed them into Marylebone-lane, where Smallwood took the bag, and knocked at a door, when the officer went up to him, and, making himself known, inquired what he had in the bag. Smallwood replied, "Only straw," but upon the officer putting his hand into the bag he found it contained two metal teapots. The officer inquired how he became possessed of them, when Smallwood replied that a man had given them to him in the street. The officer then conveyed him to the station, Boothby having made off the moment his companion was stopped. Upon searching the prisoner, the officer found upon him part of an envelope addressed "Mr. W. H. Thomas, 6, Sloane-street," bearing the Sheffield postmark; and immediately went to 6, Sloane-street, and found that Mr. Thomas was a man of some means, and that Smallwood was a man in his employment. Having obtained Smallwood's address, he went there and found a quantity of miscellaneous

property belonging to Mr. Thomas. Mr. Thomas said that Smallwood had been in his service three years as a porter, and he had long suspected him of dishonesty. Boothby was his carman. The prisoners were committed for trial.

**THE OBSTRUCTION OF THE APPROACH TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION.**—Michael Kearney, a young man, was charged with obstructing the thoroughfare, near the Great Exhibition. George Stevens, 236 A, said he was on duty on Sunday afternoon in the Crownwell-road, when he saw the defendant with a large basket full of oranges and nuts, which was placed on the footway pavement. The obstruction was so great that people had to go out into the main road. Witness had previously cautioned him in the course of the afternoon, and finding that he created the obstruction complained of afterwards, he took him into custody. The defendant said that he had only just come out to sell a few oranges, and was not aware that he caused any obstruction. Sergeant Stevens observed that there were no less than ten cases of a similar description to this. There were a vast number of persons around the Exhibition on Sunday afternoon, and the inconvenience occasioned by persons hawking goods was so great as to be a general cause of complaint. The attention of the police had been particularly called to it, and in order to abate the nuisance several persons had been apprehended. Mr. Paynter said that the traffic there on Sundays was so great that it was scarcely possible for anyone to get by. This furnished defendant and others with a great number of customers, and they therefore flocked there. The place must be kept clear, and he therefore should fine defendant and all the others 10s., or in default seven days, and if it were repeated he should inflict the full punishment of 40s., or one month.

## CLERKENWELL.

**ATTEMPTED SUICIDE THROUGH DRINK.**—Catherine Davis, a married woman, between thirty and forty years of age, was charged with attempting to commit suicide by throwing herself into the Regent's Canal. The prisoner, who appeared in a very excited state, was seen to jump from the walls of the canal, near the City-road, into the water. Her clothes kept her up for some time, and in the meantime a man got a boat-hook and pulled her out in a nearly insensible state. She was taken to the workhouse, when she said she was very sorry, that her husband was a respectable man, and that she did not know what had induced her to commit such a rash act. A letter was received from the surgeon of the House of Detention, stating that since she had been confined there she had been suffering from "delirium tremens." The prisoner's husband stated that she was in the habit of drinking freely, but thinking that the confinement would have a good effect on her, he would now take her home and give her another trial. The prisoner having said that she was very sorry, the magistrate discharged her with a caution.

## MARYLEBONE.

**IMPORTANT DECISION UNDER THE NEW ACT FOR LICENSING REFRESHMENT HOUSES.**—Robert Andrews, proprietor of the Phoenix coffee-house, 24, Harecourt-street, Lisson-grove, appeared at the instance of Mr. Burrows, upon a summons for "that he being a licensed keeper of a refreshment house, did unlawfully and knowingly suffer gaming at cards within his house on the evening of the 13th ult." Sergeant Robert Doble, 23 D, said: On the 13th ult., I went to the house of the defendant, and on going into the back room I saw six persons playing at cards. The defendant's wife was there and said the parties who were present were only playing for coffee. The parties present said they were playing for coffee and they did not see any harm. Defendant: They were not gambling, only amusing themselves. Mr. Yardley: The officer says they were; and you must bear in mind that the act makes no distinction whether you gamble for £1,000 or a cup of coffee. Does the act make any mention about cards? Mr. Phillips (chief clerk): No, sir; it says unlawfully gaming or permitting the same. Mr. Yardley (to the constable): What game were the persons playing? Sergeant Doble: At cards, sir, but I do not know the game. William White, sergeant 23 D, said: I went with last witness to Mr. Andrews's coffee-house, and his wife said they were only playing for coffee, and the men who were present said the same. Mr. Yardley (to defendant): Have you anything to say? Defendant: I was not at home at the time, but they were not playing for anything. I can call some witnesses. Mr. Yardley: Call them; let me hear what they have to say. Michael Parkes, a blacksmith, was then called by defendant, and said they were only playing at "all fives." Mr. Yardley: How many were playing? Witness: Six of us. Mr. Yardley: Does it take six of you to play at "fives"? Witness: Yes, sir, several can play. Mr. Yardley: How is the game played? Witness: You make all the "fives" you can and take the holes. Every "five" counts five, and the one counts four. Mr. Yardley: What were you playing for? Witness: For nothing. Mr. Yardley: How many "fives" finishes the game? Witness: We go thirty and the hole. Mr. Yardley: Was thirty made when the police came in? Witness: No. Mr. Yardley: Was the game made up when the police came in? Witness: We were playing at the time. Mr. Yardley: What for? Witness: For nothing. Mr. Yardley: That is a very dull game—playing for nothing. Witness: We belong to the Coldstream teetotalers, and meet at the Phoenix of an evening to amuse ourselves. We do not go for gaming. Mr. Yardley: That is the reason that makes the playing for nothing more dull still. Witness: We were playing for nothing. Mr. Yardley: Well, I do not believe this witness has come here to perjure himself. Witness: We were not playing for anything. Mr. Yardley: Then I must dismiss the summons.

## MAILBOROUGH STREET.

**ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF A DAUGHTER.**—Jannetta Vogalero, a French woman, unacquainted with the English language, was charged before Mr. Knox with an assault under the following circumstances. Mr. Albert interpreted the evidence. Mr. John Osborne, licensed victualler, Prince's Tavern, 53, Prince's-street, Leicester-square, said the defendant came to the bar of his house between five and six in the evening before, while two or three other persons were there, with two of whom she began in French to quarrel, and one (a young girl) to assault. In consequence of this he caused his waiter to eject her from the premises but she came in a second and a third time, and on the last occasion with a man who had an open clasp-knife in his grasp. Then, obtaining the best assistance he could, and sending for a constable, putting her out the second time, he was himself kicked in the stomach by the defendant, and as soon as the constable arrived, gave her in charge for the assault. The man with the knife was also a foreigner, and escaped. Both the prisoners were sober. Cross-examined: No one told him (the complainant) the young girl was defendant's daughter. He did not, in putting her out, seize her by the throat, but by the arm. Hyde, the waiter, said the defendant had been in at an earlier hour of the afternoon (his master not being present), and had assaulted a young girl, who had come in before her, pulling her clothes nearly off her person; they got the girl out by a private door. The defendant went after her, and the girl coming in again, defendant followed and assaulted his employer as he had stated. Reeves, 44 C, sent for, found a disturbance in a crowd of 400 or 500 persons round the house. The defendant alleged that she was merely looking after her daughter, who was the young girl at the house, and who had been abducted from her home by a foreigner; she was anxious to reclaim her, and that, in doing so, she was, to a certain extent, obstructed by her being let out by another door. She had gone in again, and she, with the same view, had still followed her up. Mr. Knox said it was due to the complainant himself, that full inquiries should be made into the statement set up in defence, to which end he should adjourn the case for re-hearing. Remanded accordingly.

**HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—FREQUENT NIGHT ROBBERIES.**—William Angel, a tall, rough-looking fellow, was charged with the following highway robbery.—Henry James Weast, a porter at Mr. Barton's ironmonger, of Oxford-street, said, that at five minutes past twelve on Saturday night the prisoner came up to him at the corner of George-street, and asked him an address. He immediately felt the prisoner's hand at his watch, and the prisoner started off, having taken his watch, and leaving the guard dangling. He immediately pursued the prisoner with the cry of "Stop thief," and while doing so he was twice buffeted by men who, he had no doubt, were the prisoner's friends, in Pitt-street. He afterwards gave the prisoner in charge in John-street. The watch produced was his property. John Strode, a painter, of 4, Pitt-street, proved hearing the cry of "Stop thief," and pursuing the prisoner and stopping him. James Clarke, 169 E, said that he was informed by a little boy that a man had been stopped in John-street. On going up the prosecutor gave the prisoner in charge. He afterwards received the watch from the landlord of No. 87, John-street, the prisoner in his flight having thrown it down the area. The prisoner was remanded by Mr. Knox for a week.

**FISHING IN THE SERPENTINE.—ASSAULT ON A PARK-KEEPER.**—Henry Owens was charged with assaulting John Brownrigg, Hyde Park constable No. 21. Brownrigg said he stopped the prisoner yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, and told him he was having children with him, that he must not fish in the Serpentine. Prisoner said, "What do you call this fish-boat?" He (witness) took the can away from one of the children and then the prisoner made an attack on him and bit his thumb, and behaved in such an excited manner, and called out to the bystanders to assist him. Defendant: I was wheeling a child along at the time in a perambulator,

when the park-keeper said I had been fishing. The park-keeper seized a can from the child to throw it in the water, and I tried to prevent him. If I had known I was not allowed to fish I would have given up the fish at once. Mr. Knox said when a park-keeper came up to do his duty, he must not be assaulted. It was absurd to talk of its being an offence for little children to catch the fish, but he (the defendant) had lost his temper, and acted wrongly. His only fear when he (the magistrate) went to see for himself was that the little children might fall ill. They did not seem to be in any way's way. He had on a former occasion told the park-keeper to take the sticks and bottles away, but not to bring the children to court in custody. The defendant was fined 1s.

**COMMITTAL FOR SYSTEMATIC ROBBERIES OF CHILDREN.**—John Knight, charged with robbing a little boy named Thomas Parnett, whose parents reside at 34, Fudge-street, Marylebone, of a bundle of linen, in September last, and against whom it was said there would be numerous charges, was again brought up for final examination. Rogers, 87 E, said there had been numerous females to the court to see the prisoner, but none of the children who had been robbed of the bundles of linen were present. This being the case, the prisoner, who pleaded guilty, and was most desirous to have the case settled, was committed for six months with hard labour.

**ROBBERY AND EMBEZZLEMENT.**—Charles Hewitt, the smoking-room waiter at the Junior United Service Club, Charles-street, Pall-mall, was brought before Mr. Knox, charged with robbery and embezzlement. Mr. Lewis, of Ely-place, appeared for the managers of the club, and stated that the prisoner had been appointed in 1879 smoking-room waiter to the club, and had been entrusted with the management of the cigar department. It was his duty, at stated times, to account to the managers for the money received from the members for cigars, and also to show the situation of the stock of cigars which was entrusted to him. The managers had discovered that the prisoner had from time to time brought forward fictitious balances, and on personal inspection of his stock and his accounts it was discovered that he had embezzled between £50 and £70 worth of cigars and money. The committee of management were reluctant to press the case with severity, in consequence of the prisoner's previous good character, and the confidence which had been reposed in him. Mr. Knox remarked that the worst cases of this kind which had come under his notice were those in which the most implicit confidence had been reposed in the offender. Mr. De Carteret, secretary, explained the system with reference to the cigar department. The prisoner had a quantity of cigars given into his custody, and at the end of the week it was his duty to pay the money he received for cigars over to the committee, and to show that the quantity of cigars in hand tallied with the money received. Early this month witness informed the prisoner that he wished to make a personal examination of his stock, and gave him a week to get ready. The day for examination was fixed for the 2nd of April, but on that day the prisoner sent a note to say he was ill, and could not attend. Witness then fixed the 9th, but on that day the prisoner told him it was not quite convenient to have the stock taken. Witness gave him another week, but though the prisoner brought his weekly account to be settled he still was not prepared to have the stock examined. The prisoner was questioned, and he said the cigars were not all right, and ultimately admitted he had sold a certain quantity of the cigars and made use of the money. The prisoner was asked for a statement of what was deficient, and he gave an account which showed that the value was £30. Witness, however, went into the inquiry minutely, and ascertained that the actual deficiency exceeded £68. The prisoner admitted that his delinquency had been going on for about seven months. To carry on this system of embezzlement the prisoner must have brought forward fictitious balances to the committee weekly. (Police-sergeant Joy, C division, said he took the prisoner into custody and told him the charge. The prisoner made no reply. Mr. Knox asked Mr. Lewis if the committee had got to the bottom of the business, or did they think that other servants had been guilty of dishonesty? Mr. Lewis replied that the committee had no suspicion against any of the other servants; they believed the offence was entirely confined to the prisoner. Mr. Knox having asked the prisoner whether he wished to be tried by him, The prisoner replied he was not guilty. Mr. Knox said, under these circumstances, the case must go for trial, and committed the prisoner.

## SOUTHWARK.

**EMBEZZLEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF A TRADE SOCIETY.**—Frederick Franklin, late secretary to the Friendly Society of Ironmongers, was brought before Mr. Burcham, on a warrant by Chadham, 216 M, from Wandsworth House of Correction, charged with embezzling various sums of money received by him for and on account of the society. Mr. Binns appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. W. Edwin for the prisoner. Mr. Binns informed his worship that three months ago the prisoner was charged at this court, before Mr. Combe, with fraudulently withholding or destroying the books of the society during the time he was secretary, causing great loss and considerable inconvenience to those members who had forwarded their contributions to him, and he had not accounted for them. Mr. Combe on hearing that charge committed the prisoner for withholding the books, and sentenced him to the House of Correction for three months, with hard labour. The sentence expired this morning, and he was apprehended on a warrant charging him with embezzlement. He should call sufficient evidence to warrant his worship's remanding him for other testimony. John Newbury, one of the trustees of the society, said he knew the prisoner as being their secretary. Since his conviction before Mr. Combe, some of the books had been discovered, and it was found that he had embezzled upwards of £170. Mr. Edwin said that he should not enter into any defence at this stage of the proceedings, but he should ask his worship to admit his client to bail, as he was suffering severely from his late imprisonment. Mr. Binns said he should not object to that course being adopted, provided the bail were substantial householders. Mr. Burcham remanded the prisoner, and agreed to accept two sureties of £100 for his appearance, with forty-eight hours' notice to the solicitor for the prosecution.

## LAMBETH.

**A REEFMAN.**—Henry Stevens, a powerful young man, the driver of a Sydenham carrier's cart, was charged before Mr. Elliott with committing a violent assault on Inspector Bond, and a constable belonging to the P division, and also striking Mr. Keys, one of the wot-keepers at the Crystal Palace. Mr. Keys deposed that on Saturday night last while on his way home he heard loud cries of "murder" in a female voice, and on going up to the Swan public-house, from whence the cries proceeded, he saw the prisoner forcing a young woman against a hedge. He called out, and asked him what he was doing to the female. The prisoner, with an oath, said he should soon let him know, and instantly rushed at him, and struck him, and the same time he would knock his eyes out. Police-constable 165 P said he took prisoner into custody on the charge of the last witness when he instantly made a violent attack on him. Inspector Bond said he fortunately came up in time to prevent the last witness from being seriously ill-used by the prisoner. On taking hold of the prisoner he made use of a desperate oath, declaring he would kick him in a delicate part of his person, and disable him for life, and at the same time made a violent effort to kick him. The prisoner continued to conduct himself in a ruffianly manner, so that it was with the utmost difficulty they could get him to the station-house, and not before they were obliged to put the handcuffs on. At the station-house he, Mr. Bond, found that his hat was smashed, and the coat of the constable was damaged. In reply to a question from Mr. Elliott, the witness said the female the prisoner assaulted was his wife and she did not wish to appear against him. Mr. Elliott convicted him in the accumulated penalties of £3 15s., or in default two months' imprisonment.

## WOOLWICH.

**A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A CRIMINAL SOLDIER.**—On Monday last, Edward Davis, a private in the Royal Arsenal Volunteer Rifles, was placed at the bar before Mr. Traill, charged with firing of a rifle in a public thoroughfare, and wounding a man named James Frost, of Plumstead. Mr. Hughes, a solicitor, appeared for the complainant, and the case excited much interest, a large number of volunteers being present. The complainant, who appeared with his left eye bandaged, deposed that on the previous Saturday night, about ten o'clock, he was passing through Elton-street, Plumstead, when he found that some persons were behind him, and he heard the remark "Mind what you are about with that gun." This induced him to look round, and immediately he heard the report of a gun, and found that he had been shot close to his left eye. He had since suffered much pain, and was now under the care of Mr. Allison, surgeon, of Woolwich. Police-constable Buckingham, 214, of the dockyard police, proved apprehending the prisoner on the present charge. It appeared that on the same night they had been in company with the prisoner at a public-house, on leaving which the prisoner suddenly pointed his rifle and fired it off. They had no idea that he intended to do so. The rifle contained only blank cartridge, and the prisoner during the afternoon had been at drill with his battalion on Woolwich-common. The prisoner, who has been in the regular service and has medals for the Crimean war, was then remanded for a week, the magistrate consenting to accept bail in two sureties of £20 each.

# THE WAR IN AMERICA.—GREAT BATTLE NEAR CORINTH.

A despatch from the Federal camp says:—"One of the greatest and bloodiest battles of modern days has just closed, resulting in the complete rout of the enemy, who attacked us at daybreak on Sunday morning, April 6th.

The battle lasted without intermission during the entire day, and was again renewed on Monday morning, and continued undecided until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy commenced their retreat, and are still flying towards Corinth, pursued by a large force of our cavalry. The slaughter on both sides is immense. We have lost in killed and wounded, and missing, from 48,000 to 50,000; that of the enemy is estimated at from 35,000 to 40,000.

The fight was brought on by a body of 300 of the 25th Missouri Regiment of General Prentiss's division, attacking the advanced guard of the rebels, which was supposed to be the pickets of the enemy in front of our camps. The rebels immediately advanced on General

them down in scores, but the stroke would no sooner be dispersed, than the breach would again be filled.

The most desperate fighting took place late in the afternoon. The rebels knew that if they did not succeed in whipping us then, their chances of success would be extremely doubtful, as a portion of General Buell's forces had by this time arrived on the opposite side of the river, and another portion was coming up the river from Savannah. They became aware that we were being reinforced, as they could see General Buell's troops from the river bank, a short distance above us, on the left, to which point they had forced their way.

At five o'clock the rebels had forced our left wing back so as to occupy fully two-thirds of our camp, and were fighting their way forward with a desperate degree of confidence in their efforts to drive us into the river, and at the same time heavily engaged our right.

"Up to this time we had received no reinforcements. General Lew. Wallace failing to come to our support until the day was over, having taken the wrong road from Grant's Landing, and being without other transports than those used for quartermasters' and commissaries' stores, which were too heavily laden to ferry any considerable number

but the rebels who were in the position they had at the close of the night, until the forces under Major-General Wallace arrived, and took position on our right, and General Buell's forces from the opposite side and Savannah now being conveyed to the battle ground. The entire right of General Nelson's division was ordered to form on the right, and the forces under General Crittenden were ordered to his support early in the morning.

"General Buell having arrived at the previous evening, the next morning the battle was opened at daylight simultaneously by General Nelson's division on the left and by Major-General Wallace's division on the right. General Nelson's division opened a most galling fire on the rebels, and advanced rapidly as they fell back. The fire soon became general

guard to the head of each of five regiments, and then ordered a charge across the field, himself leading, as he brandished his sword, and waved them on to the crowning victory, while cannon-balls were falling like hail around him. The men followed with a shout that sounded above the roar and din of the artillery, and the rebels fled in dismay as from a destroying avalanche, and never made another stand.

"General Buell followed the retreating rebels, driving them in splendid style, and by half-past five o'clock the whole rebel army was in full retreat to Corinth, with our cavalry in hot pursuit.

"We have taken a large amount of their artillery and also a number of prisoners. We lost a number of our forces prisoners, among who is General Prentiss. The number of our forces taken has not been ascertained yet. It is reported at several hundreds. General Prentiss was also reported as being wounded. Among the killed on the rebel side was their General-in-chief, Albert Sydney Johnston, on the afternoon of the 6th.

"General Grant and staff were in the field, riding along the lines in the thickest of the enemy's fire during the entire two days of the battle, and all slept on the ground on Sunday night during a heavy rain. On



THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG-DEATH OF GENERAL A. S. JOHNSTON.

Prentiss's division on the left wing, pushing with a volley of musketry, and riddling our camp with grape, canister, and shell. Our forces soon formed into line and returned the fire vigorously, and by the time we were prepared to receive them, had turned their heaviest fire on the centre, Sherman's division, and drove our men back from their camps, and, bringing up a fresh force, opened fire on our left wing, under General McPherson. This fire was returned with terrible effect, and determined spirit, by both artillery and infantry, along the whole line, for a distance of over four miles.

"General Hurlbut's division was thrown forward to support the centre when a desperate conflict ensued. The rebels were driven back from a terrible slaughter, but soon rallied, and drove back our men in turn. From about nine o'clock until night closed on the bloody scene, there was no determination of the result of the struggle. The rebels exhibited remarkably good generalship. At times engaging the left with apparently their whole strength, they would suddenly open a terrible and destructive fire upon the right or centre. Even our heaviest and most destructive fire upon the enemy did not appear to discourage their wild columns. The fire of Major Taylor's Chicago artillery raked

of General Buell's forces across the river, those that were here having been sent to bring up the troops from Savannah. We were therefore contesting against fearful odds, our force not exceeding 38,000 men, while that of the enemy was upwards of 60,000.

"Our condition at this moment was extremely critical. Large numbers of men panic-stricken, others worn out by hard fighting, with the average percentage of skulkers, had charged towards the river and could not be rallied. General Grant and staff, who had been recklessly riding along the lines during the entire day, and the increasing storm of bullets, grape, and shell, now rode from right to left, inciting the men to stand firm until our reinforcements could cross the river.

"Colonel Webster, chief of staff, immediately got into position the heaviest pieces of artillery, pointing on the enemy's right, while a large number of the batteries were planted along the entire line, from the river bank north-west to our extreme right, some two and a-half miles distant. About an hour before dusk a general cannoading was opened upon the enemy from along our whole line, with a perpetual cluck of snickers. Such a roar of artillery was never heard on this continent. For a short time the rebels repaid with vigour, and effect,

along the whole line, and began to fall with a crash of shot and shell. But they were not enough for our undiminished vigour, and the dreadful desolation produced by our artillery, which was sweeping them away like chaff before the wind. But knowing that a dark day would be the death-blow to their hopes, and that their all depended upon this great struggle, their generals still urged them on in the face of destruction, hoping by flanking us on the right to turn the tide of battle. Their success was again for a time eluding, as they again began to gain ground on us—appearing to have been reinforced; but our left, under General Nelson, was driving them in, and with wonderful rapidity General Buell's force, supported by eleven o'clock in flanking them and capturing their batteries of artillery.

"They, however, again rallied on the right, and the right forced itself forward in another desperate effort. But reinforcements from General Wood and General Thomas were coming in, regiment after regiment, which were sent to General Buell who had again commenced to drive the enemy. About three o'clock in the afternoon General Grant rode to the left, where the fresh regiments had been ordered, and finding the rebels wavering, sent a portion of his body-

several companies General Grant got within range of the enemy's guns, and I was dismounted and fell upon. Lieutenant Colonel M. Pierson had his horse shot under him, when alongside of General Grant, Captain Carson was between General Grant and your correspondent who no longer took off his head, and killed and wounded several others. General Sherman had two horses killed under him, and General McPherson shared like dangers, also General Hurlbut; each of whom received bullet holes through their clothes.

"General Beauregard, in his report of the first day's battle near Corinth says:—"We gained a complete victory. General Albert Sydney Johnston was killed while leading the troops in the thickest of the fight."

Having been favoured with a sketch of the above action, we give an illustration of this great battle at the point where General Johnston met his death.

THE QUEEN HAS PRESENTED THE REV. B. WEBB TO THE BISHOP OF ST. ANDREW'S, MARYLEBONE, AND THE REV. L. PREST TO GATHEAD.

## DR. ALFRED TENNYSON.

The opening of the International Exhibition has this week given us special opportunity of introducing a portrait of our distinguished Poet Laureate, Alfred Tennyson. So familiar is his name to all, that we can scarce induce our tongue to give to it the dignity of "Doctor." As Alfred Tennyson, or Tennyson alone, he has long been associated in the memory of every true lover of poetry, and long will that name live in time's remembrance.

Alfred Tennyson is a son of the late Rev. George Clayton Tennyson, a Lincolnshire clergyman. His mother was also the daughter of a clergyman. Alfred is the youngest of three brothers, each of whom have shone in the poetical world; but our Poet Laureate, who was born in the parsonage of Somersby, near Spilsby, in the year 1810, has far outshone his brothers in lyrical works. He was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, and while an undergraduate wrote a prize poem, also "Poems by Two Brothers," written in conjunction with his brother Charles, and "Poems, chiefly Lyrical," bearing his own name, and the date 1833. In 1833 Mr. Tennyson issued another volume, shewing an advance in poetical power, and in variety of style; but it was somewhat severely criticised; and for nine years the poet remained silent. In 1842 he reappeared with "Poems," in two volumes, in which appeared many of those beautiful gems with which the name of Tennyson is associated. Among them may be mentioned "The Lady Godiva," "The May Queen," "Dora," "The Gardener's Daughter," "The Talking Oak," and "Locksley Hall." The last is the most finished of Tennyson's works, full of passionate grandeur and intensity of feeling and imagination. It combines the energy and impetuosity of Byron, and the pictorial beauty and melody of Coleridge.

In 1847, Tennyson produced his "Princess," a medley, many parts of which are sweetly written; and in 1850 he issued, at first anonymously, "In Memoriam," a volume of short poems, devoted to his dearest friend, Mr. Arthur Hallam, son of the historian and affianced to Mr. Tennyson's sister, who died at Vienna, in 1833, at the age of twenty-three. No less than 129 of these poems, all in one stanza, are written on the one object, and yet, instead of being monotonous, there is a charm and variety about them which rivet attention.

In 1852, Mr. Tennyson gave forth the well-remembered "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington"—a laureate offering—and which he afterwards revised and improved. In 1853, appeared "Maud, and other Poems." One gem from it, set to music ("Come into the Garden,



DR. ALFRED TENNYSON.

Maud,") has been rendered famous by Mr. Sims Reeves.

Fragmentary pieces, on numerous special subjects, such as "The Charge at Balaclava," "The Death of Prince Albert," &c., have repeatedly appeared, and now we have another beautiful ode, sung, at the opening of the International Exhibition, to the music of Professor Bennett.

The following are the words of the ode by our Poet Laureate:—

Uplift a thousand voices full and sweet,  
In this wide hall with earth's invention stored,

And praise th' invisible universal Lord,  
Who lets once more in peace the nations meet,

Where Science, Art, and Labour have  
outpour'd  
Their myriad horns of plenty at our feet.

O, silent father of our Kings to be,  
Mourn'd in this golden hour of jubilee,  
For this, for all, we weep our thanks to thee.

The world-compelling plan was thine,  
And, lo! the long laborious miles  
Of Palace; lo! the giant aisles,  
Rich in model and design!  
Harvest-tool and husbandry,  
Loom and wheel and engine-ry,  
Secrets of the millen mine,  
Steel and gold, and corn and wine,  
Fabric rough, or Fairy fine,  
Sunny tokens of the Line,  
Polar marvels, and a feast  
Of wonder, out of West and East,  
And shapes and hues of Art divine!  
All of beauty, all of use,  
That one fair planet can produce,  
Brought from under every star,  
Blown from over every main,  
And mixt, as life is mixt with pain,  
The works of peace with works of war.  
O ye, the wise who think, the wise who reign,

From growing commerce loose her latest chain,  
And let the fair white-winged peacemaker fly

To happy havens under all the sky,  
And mix the seasons and the golden hours,  
Till each man find his own in all men's good.

And all men work in noble brotherhood,  
Breaking their mailed fleets and armed towers,

And ruling by obeying Nature's powers,  
And gathering all the fruits of peace and crown'd with all her flowers.

THREE SETS OF TEETH.—There is a story that the old Countess Desmond, who was reported to have lived to the age of 140, had three sets of teeth. Lord Bacon tells this, but a writer in the *Dublin Review* says it is a physical impossibility. "Both the first and the second sets are born with us, in little bags or nests, from which they grow into maturity. Therefore, whatever instances there are in the stories of the Countess of Desmond or other long-lived persons of teeth being renewed in old age, can only apply to the cutting of a few teeth of the second set that accidentally had been undeveloped at an earlier period of life, and not to any third set."

## Literature.

## THE CASTLE OF ALDERSTONE.

(A COMPLETE TALE.)

MORE than a century since, on the borders of Scotland and England, stood the Castle of Alderstone, inhabited at that time by the descendants of the noble family from whence the castle derived its name—the Barons of Alderstone.

"Twas in the dreary month of November, the night was dark, the rain, driven by a most tempestuous wind, beat with violence against the window, when a strange noise in his chamber awoke the young lord, Albert Alderstone. He listened; the wonderful sound which he had but indistinctly heard—the howling of the wind, and the heaviness of the rain—all conspired to increase his terror. At length a deep groan struck his ear, he rose cautiously and softly, determining, at all events, to defend himself as well as he was able, and groped for his sword in the corner close to his bed in which he was accustomed to put it, on retiring to rest, but—it was gone! The horror that pervaded his soul at the expectation of his receiving every moment the deadly blow; at having no one near him to whom he could call for assistance, and no weapon with which he could make any defence, these thoughts occupied his mind for an instant. He rushed towards the door, and stumbled over what appeared to him to be the body of a man; his terror was now at its climax, but he hastily regained his footing, and with the rapidity of lightning, descended the stone staircase; he fancied he heard foot-steps swiftly following him, and he quickened his pace till he had arrived at the door of old Hubert, who had lived many years in the capacity of steward. He thundered at the door, and the old man within demanded, "Who's there?"

"It is Albert," cried he; "for the love of Heaven be quick and let me in!"

"Good Heavens! what has happened to my dear young master?" exclaimed Hubert, quite terrified, and opening the door, which he was in the habit of fastening.

In darted Albert, pale and breathless, and hastily shutting the door, locked it again after him.

"What brings you out of your bed at this unreasonable hour, and what can have thus frightened you?" again eagerly inquired Hubert.

"Do not ask me; do not ask me!" wildly

articulated the youth, and sunk senseless on the floor.

One of the baron's footmen, named Philip, a resolute and enterprising young man, slept in the chamber contiguous to that of Hubert, and the old steward immediately called him to his assistance. Having placed their insensible young lord in a chair, he soon revived, and with the greatest composure, related to them the cause of his alarm. After a little deliberation they agreed to repair immediately to Albert's apartment, but had the precaution to provide themselves with a pair of pistols each, and the young lord followed them in the rear. As they entered the room, he shuddered at the recollection of the horror in which he had quitted it.

"There is nobody here," exclaimed Philip, as he entered. "I'll warrant that it was nothing but a dream, which, on awaking, you fancied was real."

"It was no such thing," quickly returned the youth, somewhat displeased at the opposition.

They proceeded to search every place where it was possible anybody could have concealed himself.

"They must have escaped," at length exclaimed Albert, casting his eyes round the room, when his sword, which he had endeavoured to seize in the dark, met his view; it was lying on the floor, not far from the bed. He took it up and examined it; the point was tinged with blood but newly shed, and the place near which it lay was dyed with the same crimson colour.

"Look here, Philip," said Albert, "you will now be convinced that I have had no dream."

It immediately occurred to Hubert that they might find out something by tracing the spots of blood; but to their astonishment and disappointment it was confined to one place. They were, therefore, not enabled to make any discovery of this mystery; but no doubt was entertained in their minds that their young lord's sword had been the instrument for perpetrating some atrocious deed.

The Baron Alderstone, father of the young Albert, at the decease of his father, who was then about twenty-three years of age, found a large fortune at his disposal, and being the elder brother, succeeded to the title. He married a young Scottish lady, to whom he had, for some time, been attached. Her parents possessed considerable property, which he inherited at their death. The ancient Castle of Alderstone had belonged to the baron's family for centuries, and had recently undergone a thorough repair.

The baroness had had but two children, one of whom died at a very early age. Albert had already attained the age of fifteen, and was greatly idolized by his parents. He was brave, generous, and benevolent, and was sincerely beloved by all who knew him for the gentleness of his disposition and goodness of heart.

About this time Wilfred, a younger brother of the Baron Alderstone, returned from the army, having been abroad many years. He was precisely the reverse of his brother in every respect. The baron was all that was amiable, and felt himself peculiarly happy when promoting the felicity of his fellow-creatures; whilst, on the other hand, there was nothing that Wilfred would pause to execute, however diabolical, he might have in view. He took up his abode at the castle, and intimated that he should probably stay about a month, as he shortly intended to rejoin his regiment. The baron had never seen him since the death of his father, and was ignorant of the real character of his brother. He accordingly introduced him to the baroness, when what was Wilfred's astonishment at beholding the very same lady to whom, under an assumed title, he paid his addresses eighteen years before! He had then endeavoured, by every art he could devise, to prepossess her in his favour; and at length applied to her father for his consent to their union. The old man referred him to his daughter, telling him that if she had fixed her affections upon him, his concurrence to the match should not be wanting, and that he had but one wish—to see his child happy. Wilfred accordingly had a private interview with the young lady; he urged his suit with every insinuating art, but, contrary to his expectations, she told him that her heart was already engaged, and that she could never be his. This rejection exasperated him greatly, and he contrived a plot to carry her off by force. One evening an opportunity presented itself, and she was suddenly seized and conveyed into a carriage in which was Wilfred, who drove off at a furious rate. Her father, however, was soon after apprised of the circumstance, and he summoned his servants to attend him; horses were instantly saddled, and they hastened after the abductor, Wilfred, and at length came up with the carriage, which they succeeded in stopping. Wilfred, finding himself thus unexpectedly foiled, resolved to be revenged on the young lady's father, whom he espied a little distance from him. He seized a pistol and fired—the ball missed him, but unfortunately lodged in the breast of one of his servants, who fell lifeless

to the ground. Wilfred darted out of the carriage, seized his horse, and aided by the darkness of the night, and the confusion that the rest were in, escaped. The young lady was found in a state of insensibility. Every endeavour was afterwards made to discover the retreat of Wilfred, and bring him to justice; but he had effectually eluded the vigilance of those who went in quest of him.

The baron had for many years endeavoured to learn what had become of his brother; and his sudden visit to the castle greatly surprised him. It was fortunate, however, that the baroness did not recognise him.

Wilfred, who had never liked his brother, now found that it was he who had been his rival; this idea haunted his imagination, and the greatest hatred filled his bosom. He reflected that by the death of the baron's family all their property (which he knew was very considerable) would belong to him. These circumstances combined, stimulated him to plan the destruction of the whole family; but though so habituated to every species of villany, he could not conceive how it could be carried into execution without incurring suspicion. He at length fixed the day for his departure from the castle; the baron had tried every means in his power, but in vain, to induce him to quit the army and reside with them; and he had taken leave but a short time before this story commences.

Hubert deemed it advisable to acquaint his master, without delay, of what had happened; upon which the baron instantly rose, and several servants were summoned to attend him. He first proceeded to Albert's chamber, where he was himself an eyewitness of what is before related; and afterwards went down-stairs, when it was discovered that the castle had been robbed of the plate, and almost every portable article of value. It was ascertained how the robbers had gained admittance—the great massive bolts that secured the outer door must have been withdrawn. This led the baron to suspect that somebody had been concealed within for the purpose of letting in his companions; and after picking the lock of the hall door, which was found open, they had thus easily gained access to every part of the castle. But the ingenuity with which they had effected the robbery—their having carefully avoided entering the bed-chambers, or alarming the servants, and having ransacked every other apartment—were convincing proofs it could not have been done so dexterously by strangers.

The report of the robbery soon spread far and wide, and the friends of the baron hastened to the

castle to give him their advice and assistance. Their exertions were indefatigable in scouring the country round about—all persons who excited any suspicion were detained and examined, and large rewards were offered for the discovery of the marauders.

Nearly a week had passed away, during which every effort had been made, but nothing farther transpired, to bring the thieves to justice. On the sixth day after the robbery, a servant brought the baron a scrap of paper that had been found under the door on opening it in the morning, on which was written the following:—

BARON ALDERSTONE.—When we deprived you of your property, you did not consider that we left you your life—so be quiet, or we shall soon pay you another visit.

The neighbourhood of the castle had for some time been reported to have been infested with a band of robbers, and what tended greatly to strengthen these reports, was the frequent depredations that had been committed. These circumstances and more particularly the late transactions at the castle, threw the family into the greatest consternation, which determined the baron to quit it as soon as he could provide himself with another residence. He had lately heard that a mansion about thirty miles distant was to be let, and he made up his mind to go and see it, his friends promising him to remain at the castle with the baroness during his absence for a few days.

He accordingly departed one morning, taking with him Philip and three other servants on horseback, well prepared to repel any attack that might be made upon him. Nothing of consequence occurred to him on his journey, and he arrived safe at the place of his destination in the evening.

The following day he went to the mansion, which, upon inspection, he found exactly suited him, and after agreeing with the owner of it, he pursued his journey homeward, having transacted his business to his entire satisfaction. The baron fully expected to have reached the castle the same night, but it grew suddenly dark, and fearing that he had missed the way, he desired one of his attendants to make inquiry of a person whom they could but just discern, riding a little distance before them. The man informed them that if they continued to follow him they would be right, as he himself was going their way. But a storm coming on, the baron and his servants were compelled to alight at a small cottage, which they had then come to, and solicit a shelter. The person whom they had accosted on their road, likewise followed their example. The only inhabitants were an old man and his son, who set before them some homely fare, and then conducted their horses to an outhouse.

The baron, on casting his eyes towards the stranger, was struck with awe at his appearance. His person, which was rather tall, was enveloped in a long, dark cloak, his beard and moustaches very long and black, his countenance of the most deadly hue, which produced a striking contrast to his beard and dress—indeed, his whole appearance was most terrific. He did not enter into any conversation, but maintained a most gloomy silence. The storm still continuing unabated, the old man offered to accommodate the baron with a bed in an adjoining room, but he refused, saying he should depart by break of day. The same offer was then made to the stranger who accepted of it, and retired. When they were alone, the baron could not help remarking to his servants his suspicions of this man, and intimating that he did not consider it quite safe to be under the same roof with him.

"You need not, sir," said Philip, "be under any apprehension, we are well armed, and have nothing to fear."

This assurance of his favourite servant at once satisfied the baron, and he considered himself perfectly safe.

Near midnight the stranger softly entered the room, and finding all quiet, he first examined the baron, and afterwards his servants, who seemed to be asleep—he drew a dagger from under his cloak, and again approached the baron. His arm was already uplifted to plunge it in his bosom, when Philip seized a pistol and fired—the weapon dropped powerless from his hand, and he fell down apparently lifeless.

At the report of the pistol, the baron immediately started up, and the old man, followed by his son, hastily entered. Philip having explained what had happened, they raised the stranger. Upon examining him, they found that the ball had perforated his loins. The blood flowed copiously from the wound, and it was feared that he would bleed to death. When it began to be light, the baron despatched one of his servants, in the greatest haste, for a vehicle to convey him to the castle, wishing, if it were possible, to revive him, and learn what cause he had for attempting his life. A carriage was soon procured; the stranger was carried into it, and the baron presented the old man with a purse of gold, and departed.

On their arrival at the castle, the stranger was undressed and put to bed, his beard having been previously removed. The baron's physician was examining the wound when the baron entered the apartment; but who can describe his feelings at recognizing his brother Wilfred. He was speechless for some time, but suddenly recollecting that he might yet be saved, he awaited with the greatest impatience for the physician's decision, who informed him that the wound was mortal, and that it was impossible he could live. Notwithstanding this, the baron wished the ball to be extracted, which was at length executed with the greatest difficulty. Wilfred, however, continued to linger till the next morning, apparently insensible to all around him, when death put a period to his existence, to the great sorrow of the baron and his family.

The following day Philip requested an interview with the baron, saying he had something of consequence to impart to him, relative to his late brother, which, at his death, he felt himself at liberty to reveal. The baron and Philip having retired together, the latter began as follows:—

"At a very early period of my life, I felt a strong predilection for the army, and my parents being very poor, I was ashamed to be any longer a

burthen to them, and I enlisted as a common soldier, fully assured by the display of my valour, I should soon be promoted. Whilst in the army I first became acquainted with your brother; he was known by the name of Edmund Verney, and was a petty officer in the same regiment in which I was.

Having been in this situation five years, during which time I had been in several battles, I found that merit seldom met with reward; but the hardships and dangers to which I was constantly exposed, completely cured me of my rage for a military life, and I was quite overjoyed when our regiment was discharged, and at finding myself once more free—not so, however, my companions.

"Having been paid off, our evenings were spent in carousing, drinking, and all kinds of debauchery. One night a party of us had assembled together as usual, and were debating what we should do when our money was all expended; your brother, whom I shall call Verney, rose and thus addressed us:—

"My friends," said he, "if you will listen to me, you shall no longer toil like slaves, from morning till night, as you have been accustomed to do; but if you will follow my advice, you will become your own masters, and live happy and free together."

"We were all anxious to know what he meant, and he did not keep us long in suspense. His plan being approved of by all, we agreed to follow him, and after a wearisome journey, arrived within ten miles of this castle. Verney at length conducted us through a thicket, almost impenetrable, and we found ourselves at the mouth of a cave, which we entered; it contained several spacious apartments, most excellently adapted for the purposes we designed. By the direction of Verney we had committed many depredations on our way hither; our plunder consisted of things we supposed might be useful to us, amongst which was a quantity of silver plate; this we commenced melting down and converting into money.

"Coining was soon carried on to a great extent, Verney having been nominated our captain. When our silver was consumed, we obtained a fresh supply by plundering the large habitations about the borders. I had lived in the cave some time, and had become quite disgusted at this infamous mode of obtaining a livelihood, and determined to seek some honest employment. I imparted my design to Verney, who endeavoured to dissuade me from it, but he could not shake my resolution. Before my departure he made me swear never to betray him, which, I confess, I had no intention of doing. I passed this castle, and heard of a vacant place in your domestic establishment, which I applied for, (though, being a stranger, I conceived without the least chance of success) and was immediately taken into your service. I was reflecting soon after upon the sudden alteration of my situation in life, when it occurred to me that I was now the servant of the greatest enemy of Verney; for in the cave I had frequently heard him express the greatest hatred towards you, and that before long you would suffer for all the injuries he had done him. I could not help thinking that I was the instrument sent by Providence to preserve your life, if he attempted it—and I did not doubt he would attempt it, from expressions which he occasionally dropped, and from having acquired some insight into his real character by the knowledge of several diabolical transactions in which he had been engaged.

"When your brother visited the castle some times, I had not the most distant idea that he was Verney, whom I had so long been acquainted with; indeed the dress in which I had been accustomed to see him, and the character he assumed, were so widely different, that I had not the least chance of recognizing him.

"On the night of the robbery, having retired to bed, I found myself very restless and unable to sleep, when I imagined I heard a noise in the lower part of the castle, which being soon repeated, I jumped up and hastily dressing myself, went softly down stairs without shoes, to ascertain the cause. I halted near the bottom of the staircase, and, by the aid of the lanterns that several of them carried, beheld my former companions of the cave, all busy in plundering, and amongst them I perceived Verney. The sight of him reminded me of the promise that I had made, never to betray him; indeed, had such not been the case, I forsook the impracticability of defending your property from so numerous a gang, it consisted nearly of twenty men, all tolerably well armed, and many of them desperate characters. They would, to a certainty, have made a great resistance, their lives being at stake. I still continued watching their motions, and at length observed Verney draw a dagger from his bosom, and coming towards me in the dark—I stepped aside—he passed me and I followed him. I conceived that this was the time he had fixed upon to revenge himself, by putting a speedy end to your life; but he entered Albert's chamber, I suppose by mistake. I had no weapon about me, but recollecting Albert's sword, I seized it, and as he was approaching the bed, I made a sudden thrust at him, and judged that I had pierced him through the body—he uttered a deep groan and fell on the floor. Such was the state of my mind at this crisis that what I did with the sword I know not, but I must have dropped it. I felt a thorough conviction that I had killed Verney, and hastily ran down stairs, scarcely knowing what I had been doing, and found that the robbers had decamped.

"Upon reflection, I conceived that it would be better to affect entire ignorance as to what had happened. I therefore returned to my chamber, and was soon after desired to attend you. The body of Verney was not found, as I expected it would be, and I was not sorry that I had but wounded him. Your determination of quitting the castle and residing some distance from it, greatly pleased me, as you would then be far from the cave, and not so liable to any further depredations.

"On our entering the cottage, I was struck with astonishment at again beholding Verney, and from his altered appearance, concluded that he had suffered greatly from the wounds that I inflicted. On your observing that you were afraid you should not be able to depart before morning, a faint smile was visible in his countenance; and I resolved, if he attempted your life, his own should be the forfeit. I therefore prepared to receive him, and at length he entered—I counterfeited sleep, but seeing

him in the act of plunging a dagger in your heart, I shot him without the least reluctance. Had I then known that he was your brother, the result would have been otherwise, but still I cannot help feeling a satisfaction in the end of such a monster; and in being the instrument of preserving the life of the most generous and benevolent of men.

"I have now revealed to you everything I am acquainted with relative to the late mysterious transactions at the castle, and throw myself entirely on your generosity not to betray my secret, by bringing the coiners to punishment. But I have formed a plan whereby we can, to a certainty, disperse them, and make them useful to the community."

The baron here broke out into the warmest acknowledgments to Philip, and concluded by saying that he should be guided by him in everything.

Philip, having obtained the full approval of the baron, attired himself in the same habiliments as those in which he had left the cave, and repaired thither. On coming to the entrance of it, he gave the accustomed signal, and was instantly admitted. The coiners were glad at again seeing their former comrade, but when he informed them that their leader had been shot, and that in his last moments, he had betrayed them to the Baron Alderstone, who was then actually taking measures to have them apprehended, the greatest consternation overwhelmed them. He told them he had accidentally heard of this, and had repaired without loss of time, to apprise them of their danger. He advised them to join a recruiting party which was then in that part of the country, and they one and all declared that they would instantly avail themselves of the opportunity. The cave was soon in great confusion, and they were making every preparation to depart, when Philip took leave of them, and hastened back to the castle, well pleased with the success of his expedition.

The inhabitants of the castle were soon restored to their former tranquillity by the discovery of these events. The baron offered Philip an independence for life, but he refused it, saying that his sole wish was to live and die in his service. The baron was not strenuous in opposing his desire, and he continued to live with them, but was always treated with the greatest respect, as the preserver of the baron, and indeed the whole family at the Castle of Alderstone.

## Reviews of Books.

*Examples of London and Provincial Architecture of the Victorian Age, and Monthly Review of the World's Architectural Progress.* London: Darton and Hodge, 58, Holborn-hill.

This promises to be a magnificent work, far superior to anything of the kind hitherto published; nor can we see how it could be otherwise. No expense seems to have been spared by the spirited publishers in its embellishments. The engravings and lithographs (many of them beautifully coloured) are most artistic, while the letterpress is a fine specimen of the type-founder's art. With the present number is given a magnificent delicately coloured lithograph of the exterior of the International Exhibition. In the work itself is another beautifully tinted lithograph of the principal entrance. The various constructive details, colours, decorations, &c., are exquisitely drawn. The contents embrace numerous elaborate articles, among them, "Studies of Modern Architecture at Home and Abroad," "London Streets," "The History of the International Exhibition," with all its details, &c.

*New Illustrated Self-Instructor in Phrenology and Physiology.* By O. S. and L. N. FOWLER, Practical Phrenologists. London: W. Tweedie, 331, Strand.

The work before us, for its size, is one of the most elaborate on the subject of phrenology and physiology we have yet seen. Every page bears on it the impress of truth in a science that is certainly not so much cultivated, as its usefulness demands. The work contains upwards of one hundred diagrams; and when we state that these are mostly illustrative of heads and peculiar contours of the physiognomy of many of the celebrities of the present day, shewing the peculiar organs which we know are identified with them, the value of this method of self-instruction in the science of phrenology and physiology must be at once apparent. For instance, we have the head of Chas. Dickens, with the organ of language largely developed, and, in contrast, Brunel, whose power of language was small. The fine head of Rubens, with form, size, and colour, large in comparison with other illustrations. Mirthfulness, is strongly shown in the head of Sterne, as compared with the head of an Indian chief, who seldom laughs. Parental love is shown by two illustrations—"the good mother," and the unmotherly—where the philoprogenitiveness is clearly demonstrated. We have also the head of Bacon, in contrast with that of an idiot. In physiology we have numerous illustrations, such as Daniel Webster (the bow-faced), Edgar Poe, Washington Irving, Washington, and the heads of the types of various nations, and their characteristics. Altogether the work is one that can be studied to advantage, as the illustrations are readily comprehended, and show at a glance what more elaborate works would fail to convey. We perceive that one of the authors, in conjunction with Mr. Wells, is giving a series of lectures at Exeter Hall, and we may add that at a farewell lecture recently given at Brighton, these gentlemen were presented with a handsome testimonial by the inhabitants of that fashionable town, in recognition of their talents.

*THE FLEA.*—Mr. Kirby, in his celebrated "Introduction to Entomology," (vol. ii. p. 376.) states that a lady seriously assured him she could distinctly hear the steps of a flea when pacing over her nightgown, and that it clicked as if walking in patterns. This reminds us of the man who said he could hear the singing noise in his neighbour's ear, and of him who declared he could hear the grass grow.

## Edict and Edisdom.

A WAIL FOR MARINES.—A ship's gunwale.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.—Delirium tremens.

WAITING FOR THE MAIL.—Wooden ships of war.

DUTIES THAT ARE SELDOM NEGLECTED.—Custom House duties.

To what tribe of Indians does "your Uncle" belong?—The Pawnees.

ALPHABETICAL VANITY.—Every man imagines himself to be a capital I.

WHAT two consecutive letters of the alphabet do invalids long for?—Q R (cure).

WHY is a rhinoceros like a moderate drinker?—Because he's content with a single horn.

WHY are ambassadors the most perfect people in the world?—They are all excellencies.

WHAT'S the difference between a rascal and a poet?—One's *rice-y* and the other *verse-y*.

WHY is the chimney-stalk of a large manufactory like a false alarm? It ends in smoke.

A BEAUTY is apt to find no fault with her eyes, cheeks, or lips, but she upbraids her hair.

THE height of impudence very often arises from the lowest ignorance.

THE question is, what rent did the bullet pay that "lodged" in a soldier's arm?

WHY is a widower like a house in a state of dilapidation?—Because he wants to be repaired.

AN old bachelor is a traveller upon life's railroad who has entirely failed to make the proper connections.

WHAT is the difference between whitewashing and the small-pox? One hides the spots, the other spots the hides.

MOST men work for the present, a few for the future. The wise work for both, for the future in present, and for the present in future.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES WISHING TO VISIT FASHIONABLE WATERING PLACES.—Get on your husbands' blind-side, and then you can go to the sea-side.

TO WIVES.—We have heard many women complain of their husbands' neglect of home. A spoonful of honey will keep more bees in the hive than will ten of vinegar.

TO HUSBANDS.—The most abhorred thing in nature is the face which smiles abroad, and flashes fury when it returns to the lap of a tender, helpless family.

COLD PICTURE.—An eminent artist, American of course, lately painted a snow-storm so naturally that he caught a bad cold by sitting near it with his coat off.

NOT LIKELY.—Do you think a rough hand, rudely swept over the strings of the human heart, will be likely to bring much music out of it? It will bear no such performance.

NICE CLASP.—A young lady, a few evenings since, said to her cavalier, "Please clasp my cloak." "Certainly," said he, clasping his arms around her, "and the contents too."

APPLY IN TIME.—A railroad conductor, out of employment at present, wants to know when the "Equinoctial line" is to be opened, as he thinks of applying for a situation.

THE "NINES."—A poet has commenced a new epic which begins well. It opens with an invocation to the Nine Muses, bursting forth with these words—"Ye femi-nines."

SENSIBLE AND CONSISTENT.—It is said that a distinguished homoeopathist, on the principle that "like cures like," recommends, as the best remedy for a cold, a Frieze jacket.

GENEROUS.—There is a good-natured bachelor of our acquaintance so generous, that, poor fellow, he would give even his heart away, if he could only find an interesting object to take it.

WANTED.—By a maiden lady, "a local habitation and a name." The real estate she is not particular about, so that the title be good. The name she wishes to hand down to posterity.

EARLY LOVE IN WOMAN.—A young girl, scarcely yet awake to the mysteries of her nature, and fluttering over the first demonstrations of love, is like a child sporting on the rippling strand of the sea, when a high tide is about coming in.

POLITENESS.—Nothing so wins upon strangers as politeness. A little attention in the stage, or cars, or at a public table, costs us very little. But what an effect it has upon the person to whom it is shown! The pensive look, the gratified smile, show us we have gained a friend.

BELIEVE US, IT'S SO.—Life is a continual struggle after that which we cannot take with us, rich as which seems given to us, as the nurse gives the child a pretty ornament or shell, from the mantelpiece, to keep it quiet until it falls asleep, when it drops from his helpless hands, and is replaced, to please other babies in their turn.

LIFE WITHOUT TRIALS.—Would you wish to live without trials? Then you would wish to die but half a man. Without trial you cannot guess at your own strength. Men do not learn to swim on a table; they must go into deep water, and buffet the surges. If you wish to understand their true character—if you would know their whole strength—of what they are capable, throw them overboard! Over with them, and if they are worth saving, they will swim ashore of themselves.

POWER OF A LAUGH.—The man that laughs is a doctor without a diploma. His face does more good in a sick room than a bushel of powders or a gallon of bitter draughts. People are always glad to see him. Their hands instinctively go half way out to meet his grasp, while they turn involuntarily from the clammy touch of the dyspeptic who speaks in the groaning key. He laughs you out of your faults, while you never dream of being offended with him; and you never know what a pleasant world you are living in, until he points out the sunny streaks on its pathway.



